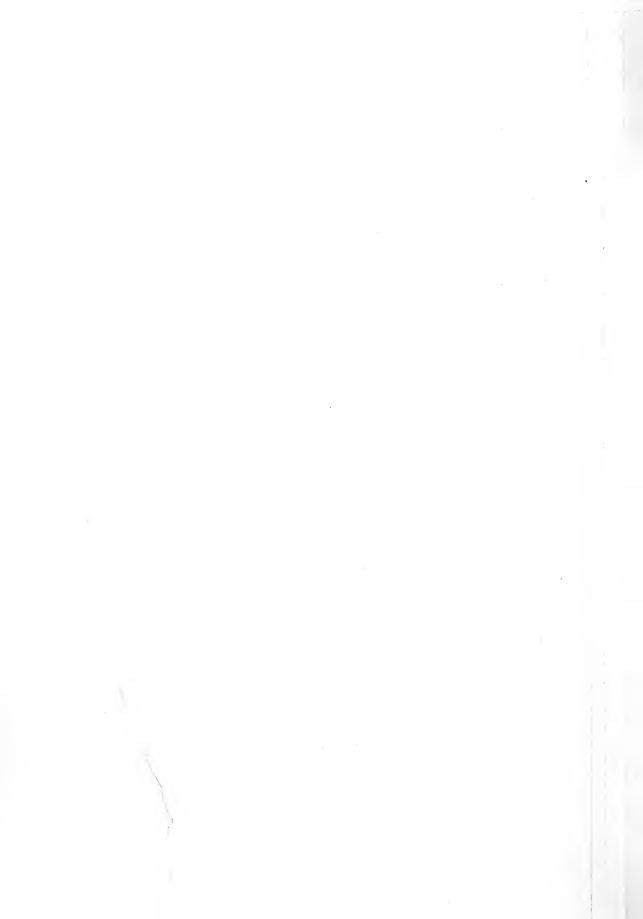
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Kelsey's Hardy American Plants and Specimen Evergreens



Foto by Harlan P. Kelsey at Arnold Arboretum

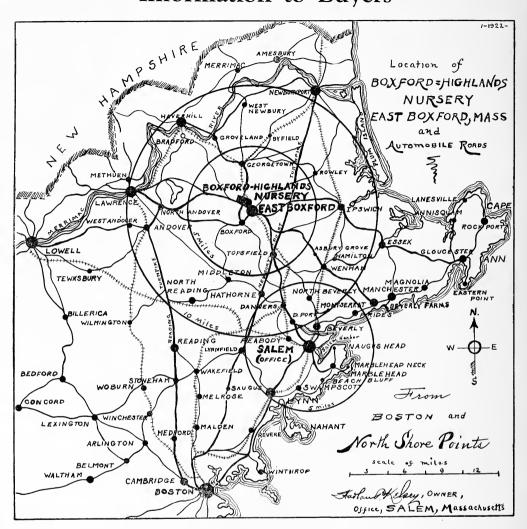
THE CAROLINA HEMLOCK (Tsuga caroliniana)

Introduced to Horticulture by Harlan P. Kelsey

"Its dense dark foliage, sweeping semi-pendulous branches and eventually pyramidal form, combine to give a charm not found in any other evergreen known to cultivation." Full description and prices, see Page 13

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS BOXFORD—HIGHLANDS NURSERY, EAST BOXFORD, MASS.

Information to Buyers



BOXFORD-HIGHLANDS NURSERY, EAST BOXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS, is located 28 miles north of Boston, at Boxford Station, Georgetown Branch, B. & M. R.R.

It is readily reached by good automobile roads from any part of New England. From Boston 28 miles, take either Newburyport Turnpike turning West at Topsfield, or Reading Turnpike turning East at North Andover. Other distances are Salem, 13 miles; Lawrence, 11 miles; Haverhill, 9 miles; Newburyport, 10 miles; Manchester, 13 miles; Ipswich, 9 miles; Lowell, 20 miles.

Hardy Native American Plants and Specimen Evergreens are my Specialties, backed by over thirty years' experience. Many of our choicest American ornamentals have been introduced to cultivation by me, including Carolina Hemlock, Azalea vaseyi, Rhododendron carolinianum, Lilium grayi, Shortia galacifolia, Robinia kelseyi and many others.

Shipping Season begins in Spring when frost leaves the ground, usually March 15th to June 1st. August planting of Specimen Evergreens — Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Leucothoes, Conifers and many Bulbs and Herbaceous Plants—has proved most successful, general stock going out again from September to December.

Shipping Instructions should be given, otherwise I use my best judgment, but assume no risk. All shipments travel at purchaser's risk and carriers must be held liable for any damage in transit. All stock becomes the property of the purchaser on delivery to transportation company or carrier.

Delivery by Truck. Where the size of order warrants, there are distinct advantages in auto truck delivery for distances up to 30 to 50 miles and we have made large deliveries up to 200 miles. Stock arrives quickly and *when wanted*, and is delivered fresh on the grounds, saving local trucking and unpacking. Charges are made according to size of truck and distance traveled.

Prices are made to fit the quality of stock sent out. Discriminating buyers now realize that the greatest value of nursery stock is *underground*. Frequent transplanting and handling specimens with adequate, burlaped balls, mean success and quick results. It costs more, but it is the fixed policy of the Boxford-Highlands Nursery, and "cheap" stock will not be handled or sent out. The best is always the cheapest.

Special Selection. Stock specially selected at Nursery or ordered by mail will be charged at advance prices to fit the value of stock selected. The prices in this catalog cover the average good grade as they run in the nursery row.

Packing Charges. At prices printed in this catalog, Boxing, Balling or Burlaping is free except where noted. Where small sizes or deciduous stock is balled and burlaped by special request, a charge is always made to cover cost, as follows:

Burlaping Charges:

	Each
Small sizes	
2 to 3 ft. clumps and trees	
3 to 4 ft. clumps and trees	. 20
4 to 6 ft. clumps and trees	.25
6 to 8 ft. clumps and trees	. 30
Larger sizes are billed in proportion. Where large evergreens are sh	ipped
on "platforms," a suitable charge will be made to cover cost.	

Terms. Cash or satisfactory reference from unknown customers. All accounts are due the first of each month, unless by special arrangement. Five at 10 rate; 50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.

Non-Warranty. No guarantee, express or implied, is made that stock will grow, whether planted by me or otherwise. Having no control over after treatment of plantings or over weather conditions, it is obvious that purchaser must assume all responsibility after stock leaves the Nursery in good condition. However, under certain conditions, I am prepared to guarantee plantings made by me covering a specified period, on an insurance basis. Charges will be made according to risk involved and value of material.

Claims for errors must be made on receipt of goods. If there is any mistake or fault on my part it will gladly be rectified.

Plant Names. Both the common names and the botanical or Latin names in this catalog conform to the Official Catalog of Standardized Plant Names, published by The American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature.

Landscape Forestry. We do Landscape Forestry, treating woodlands from a landscape standpoint as well as for commercial uses. Mr. Kelsey is open for consultations and engagements.

Quarantine. The Federal Horticultural Board has proclaimed a practically complete embargo on all Foreign Trees and Shrubs and most Herbaceous Plants. Americans will now learn that our Native Trees and Plants are hardier, freer from disease, more permanent, and far more beautiful and "fitting" in our landscapes and home grounds than exotic material. The best exotics can and now will be grown in America for Americans. We are growing them by thousands.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Boxford-Highlands Nursery Salem, Massachusetts

Landscape Department

Planning and Planting, and the Use of Hardy Native Plants

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill, and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right, no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

There are so many well-trained landscape architects today that there is little excuse for anyone not having the joys that come from well-executed work that properly fits each case.

The undersigned takes charge of the laying out and planting of large and small grounds, extensive estates, parks, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy American plants, which are unquestionably the basis of all the best permanent plantings in this country, and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. The formal garden, where in the past exotics have been used almost exclusively, has wonderful possibilities for the employment of native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other broadleaf evergreens, as well as Junipers, Hemlocks, Pines and other Conifers. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and unusually free from foreign diseases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can adequately take their place.

Horticultural knowledge, including soil requirements and an intimate acquaintance with plant material, is quite as essential as and co-ordinate with proper designing, — facts too often overlooked. Moreover, water-color sketches do not constitute landscape gardening. It is an art to be practised only after years of study and experience and, like painting and sculpture, must be born in one and cannot be altogether acquired.

We are not committed to the use of Native Plants exclusively, and, where useful and advisable, always introduce the best exotics to produce desired results.

The undersigned is prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans, and designs, and to undertake the entire construction, planting, and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

The wild garden, the rockery, and the bog and water garden offer possibilities in the way of interest, distinctiveness, and variety that are often almost wholly overlooked or but meagerly taken advantage of.

The mountain or seashore bungalow, the modest town home, and the pretentious estate must each have a treatment suitable to particular needs, though in every case a development should prevail that makes the most of striking natural features or topography, giving to each a character of its own.

Lack of time, distance, and other conditions may sometimes lead customers to desire a local landscape architect. I know the leading members of the profession, and at any time on request will gladly recommend landscape architects who may be safely trusted with any commission, large or small.

Correspondence with those having new grounds to lay out and plant, or unsatisfactory old grounds to make over, is solicited. Charges are reasonable, yet sufficient to warrant the best results in fairness to my clients and myself.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Landscape Department Hawthorne Building, Salem, Massachusetts



Specimen Fraser Fir at Boxford-Highlands Nursery (Foto by H. P. K.)



Specimen Koster Blue Spruce at Boxford-Highlands Nursery (Foto by H. P. K.)

KELSEY'S HARDY SPECIMEN EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

BOXFORD-HIGHLANDS NURSERY

Note.— All Stock is nursery-grown and transplanted unless marked otherwise.

The larger sizes of Evergreens are always shipped with balls and burlaped.

Prices in this catalog cover the average good grade of plants as they run in the nursery row. Where special selection is made prices are increased accordingly.

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the hights attained by the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser hight given.



Upright cones of Fraser Fir

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

ABIES concolor, CONCOLOR FIR. 80 to 250 ft. Foliage blue-green to blue-gray with broad needles, charming purple to yellow cones. A wonderfully beautiful, long-lived tree; rapid growth.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
18 to 24 in	2 00	18 00	165 00
2 to 3 ft	3 25	30 00	270 00
3 to 4 ft	4 50	40 00	
4 to 5 ft	7 00		

9 to 18 ft. specimens \$8 to 150 00 each

fraseri, FRASER FIR. 30 to 70 ft.

Dark-green, thickest foliage, blue underneath; compact, pyramidal habit. One of our choicest evergreens especially for New England shore planting. The only permanent "Balsam Fir." Thousands of perfect specimens up to 16 feet. This is a specialty at Boxford-Highlands Nursery, and we can supply in car lots for mass planting or to the Nursery Trade. This fine species comes from the high Carolina Mountains. There are few Evergreens we can recommend so highly.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in	\$ 30	\$2 70	\$24 00
12 to 18 in	50	4 20	36 00
2 to 3 ft	1 50	12 00	
3 to 4 ft	250	22 00	200 00
4 to 5 ft	3 50	32 00	300 00
5 to 6 ft	5 00	40 00	360 00
6 to 7 ft	7 00	64 00	600 00
7 to 8 ft	9 00	80 00	750 00
8 to 12 ft, specimens	\$10 to	50 00 ea	ich

homolepis (brachyphylla), Nikko Fir. 80 t

Very distinctive rare Fir, horizontal branches, dark glossy foliage; green leaves, silvery white underneath, and violet purple cones. Very hardy Japanese species.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in	\$2 00	\$18 00
18 to 24 in	3 00	28 00

ABIES homolepis umbilicata (umbellata), DIM-PLECONE FIR. 50 to 80 ft.

Variety with green cones, with lighter colored leaves.

5 to 12 ft. specimens \$7 to 20 00 each

pectinata, European Silver Fir. 100 to 200 ft. Rapid, open growing sort with glossy green needles, silvery beneath.

Strong-growing, ironclad Fir, making a most striking lawn specimen or in groups. Bright green foliage, silver-blue underneath. A rare conifer from Japan and Manchuria.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in	\$2 60	\$24 00
18 to 24 in	4 00	36 00
2 to 3 ft	6 00	54 00
3 to 4 ft	8 00	
5 to 18 ft. specimens	s \$10 to	75 00 eac

ANDROMEDA polifolia, see under Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uvaursi, see under Rhododendrons, etc.

CHAMAECYPARIS obtusa, HINOKI CYPRESS. 80 to 120 ft.

Graceful tree with "Japanese" effect; bright green foliage. Fine also for low-clipped hedge; brown cones. Each 10 100

9 to 12 in... \$ 75 \$6 00 \$50 00 12 to 18 in... 1 50 12 00 90 00 18 to 24 in... 2 00 18 00

Horticultural variety of Chamaecyparis.

DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS (obtusa nana). 4 to 10 ft.
Very dwarf Japanese Evergreen; picturesque

effect. Dark-green, shiny foliage, densely tufted.

12 to 18 in.......\$3 00 each

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata, see Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.

DAPHNE cneorum, see Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.



Red-cedar (Juniperus virginiana) specimen as grown at Boxford-Highlands Nursery

UNIPERUS communis depressa, PROSTRATE JUNIPER. 1 to 4 ft.	KALMIA, see Rhododendrons and Other Broad- leaf Evergreens.
The best Juniper for ground cover. Forms	LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium, see Rhododendrons
vary from completely "prostrate" to the	and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.
"ascending" bushy types. It is at home on	LEUCOTHOE catesbaei, see Rhododendrons and
sandy or gravelly hillsides in full sun exposure, or in quite dense shade. Single plants will	Other Broadleaf Evergreens.
often reach a diameter of 15 feet or more. It	PICEA canadensis (alba), WHITE SPRUCE. 60 to 70 ft.
is the hardy type that gives such charm to New	Compact pyramidal growth, with aromatic
England hillsides. Often a beautiful bronze in	silver-gray foliage. For seashore planting it is
autumn and winter, and studded with bright blue fruit. Invaluable for landscape plantings.	unexcelled, and for northern latitudes is highly
Each 10 100	recommended for single lawn specimen, mass-
6 to 9 in\$0 40 \$3 50 \$30 00	ing or for forest; glossy light brown cones. Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft 2 00 18 00 165 00	9 to 12 in \$ 60 \$5 00 \$45 00
3 to 4 ft 3 00 27 00 255 00 4 to 5 ft	1 to 2 ft 1 00 8 00 60 00.
5 to 8 ft. specimens \$7 to 15 00 each	2 to 3 ft 2 00 18 00
	6 to 8 ft 9 00 85 00 9 to 10 ft 15 00 140 00
sabina, SAVIN. 4 to 10 ft. Semi-erect dwarf, very bushy; fine among	10 to 12 ft 20 00 180 00
rocks and boulders and for borders.	engelmanni, Engelmann Spruce. 75 to 150 ft.
Each 10	Rocky Mountain evergreen with narrow-
6 to 9 in\$1 50 \$12 00	pyramidal form of great beauty. Flowers
scopulorum, COLORADO JUNIPER. 20 to 40 ft.	bright purple, cones light brown. Each 10 100
Rocky Mountain species allied to Juniperus	12 to 18 in\$1 00 \$8 00 \$60 00
virginiana. Foliage often bluish tinge. Each 10	18 to 24 in 1 50 12 00 100 00
9 to 12 in \$1 00 \$8 00	2 to 3 ft 2 20 20 00
virginiana, RED-CEDAR. 40 to 100 ft.	excelsa, Norway Spruce. 75 to 150 ft.
Pyramidal habit; dark-green to bluish foliage,	This well-known spruce varies greatly in type, some with very picturesque pendulous branches
with many variable forms. This is one of the	and others again of upright growth. A most
most useful and characteristic trees of our	beautiful conifer, especially where not crowded.
native landscape. It rivals the Italian Cypress in beauty, is absolutely hardy, and stands sea	Flowers bright purple and light brown cones.
exposure well. Fruit dark-blue and conspicu-	Each 10 100 12 to 18 in \$ 50 \$4 00 \$36 00
ous, hanging until mid-winter. For many	18 to 24 in
effects it is the most useful evergreen for	2 to 3 ft 1 50 12 00 110 00
northern latitudes. This is a specialty at Boxford-Highlands Nursery, and we can supply	3 to 4 ft 2 50 22 00
specimens up to 30 feet. We have made many	4 to 5 ft 4 00 36 00 koyamai. 20 to 30 ft.
notable plantings of large Cedars with uniform	Branchlets bright reddish-brown, leaves bluish-
success. Each 10 100	white above and light brownish-green cones.
2 to 3 ft\$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00 3 to 4 ft 2 50 22 00 200 00	A rare Central Japanese species.
4 to 5 ft 3 50 30 00	Each 10 100 3 to 6 in\$ 30 \$2 00 \$18 00
5 to 6 ft 5 00 40 00	omorika, Servian Spruce. 80 to 100 ft.
6 to 7 ft 7 00 64 00	Rare and very beautiful. Needles are unusual
7 to 8 ft10 00 90 00 8 to 9 ft12 50 112 00	with conspicuous white marking. One of
9 to 10 ft 18 00 160 00	the most charming conifers as grown in Arnold Arboretum; purple flowers and glossy cinna-
10 to 20 ft. specimens \$20 to 150 00 each	mon brown cones.
Iorticultural varietics of Juniperus.	7 to 8 ft\$20 00 each
PFITZER JUNIPER (chinensis pfitzeriana). 4 to 8 ft.	orientalis, ORIENTAL SPRUCE. 80 to 120 ft.
One of our choicest and hardiest dwarf "spreading" evergreens of the "feathery spray" type.	A graceful spruce, with wide, roundish pyramidal form of slow growth. Much used in
Each 10	Japanese gardens; carmine flowers.
15 to 18 in\$3 50 \$30 00	Each 10
18 to 24 in 5 00 45 00	3 to 4 ft \$6 00 \$54 00
SCHOTT RED-CEDAR (virginiana schotti). 15 to 30 ft.	4 to 5 ft 10 00 90 00 5 to 6 ft 12 50
A dwarfer dense pyramidal form of Red-cedar	pungens (parryana), Colorado Spruce. 80 to
with bright green foliage.	150 ft.
Each	Extremely hardy and well known for its
4 to 5 ft\$4 50 5 to 6 ft 6 00	peculiar horizontal whorls of branches and stiff
SILVER RED CEDAR (virginiana glauca). 40 to	needles. Stands salt air well. Cones light brown, glossy.
60 ft.	Each 10 100
Striking type with blue-green foliage.	9 to 12 in\$0 75 \$6 00 \$50 00
Each 10 5 to 6 ft\$7 50 \$70 00	12 to 18 in
TAMARIX SAVIN (sabina tamariscifolia). 1 to	2 to 3 ft 2 50 22 00
4 ft.	3 to 4 ft 4 00 36 00
Trailing species with feathery gray "sprays" of	4 to 5 ft 5 00 44 00 5 to 6 ft 7 00 64 00
foliage. A beautiful rockery plant and for edgings. Each 10	5 to 6 ft 7 00 64 00 6 to 7 ft 9 00 80 00
12 to 15 in\$3 00 \$27 00	7 to 15 ft. specimens \$10 to 50 00 each

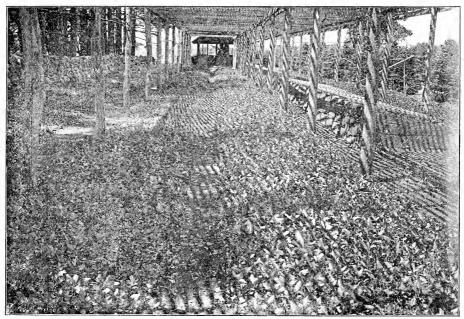


(Foto by H. P. K.) Swiss Stone Pine (Pinus cembra) specimen at Boxford-Highlands Nursery



(Foto by H. P. K.)

Avenue of specimen Koster Blue Spruces
at Boxford-Highlands Nursery



Young Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Mountain Laurel grown by tens of thousands at Boxford-Highlands Nursery

Hort, var. of Picea, SPRUCE.

Blue Colorado Spruce (pungens glauca). 80 to 100 ft.

Blue form, very conspicuous,

- 1	Each	10)
18 to 24 in	.\$3 60	\$32	00
2 to 3 ft	. 5 20	48	00
3 to 4 ft	. 8 00		
4 to 5 ft	.10 00		
5 to 6 ft	. 15 00		

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE (pungens kosteri.) 50 to 80 ft.

Variety with brilliant blue foliage. Propagated by grafting on the green type. Our stock is strictly true to original. At Boxford-Highlands Nursery may be seen hundreds of perfect specimens from 6 to 10 ft. in hight. Probably the finest lot in any nursery.

10 Each 2 to 3 ft. \$6 00 \$56 00 3 to 4 ft. 9 00 5 to 6 ft. 25 00 86 00 236 00 6 to 7 ft. 35 00 325 00 7 to 10 ft. specimens \$40 to 70 00 each

PIERIS floribunda, see Rhododendrons and Other Broadleaf Evergreens.

PINUS austriaca, see Hort. var. Austrian Pine. banksiana, JACK PINE. 50 to 70 ft.

Quick grower and easy to transplant. ornamental and very useful for reclaiming "abandoned" or poor soils. Pale yellow brown cones.

	Eac	ch 1	0	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$	60 \$4	00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	1	25 8	00	60 00
4 to 6 ft.	2	00 16	00	120 00
6 to 8 ft.	4 (00 36	00	
8 to 10 ft.	7 (00 - 64	00	
10 to 16 ft.	specimens \$1	0 to 25	00 ea	ch

cembra, Swiss Stone Pine. 50 to 70 ft. A "dwarf White Pine." This charming species cannot be too highly recommended for rockeries or hillsides, or where space is limited and one wishes to have the soft feathery foliage effect of the beautiful common but large-growing White Pine. We have hundreds of beautiful specimens - narrow, dense pyramids. In cultivation rarely over 20 feet.

Each \$15 00 \$130 00 12 to 18 in.......\$1 75 22 00 18 to 24 in..... 2 50 200 00 2 to 3 ft. 3 50 32 00 5 00 3 to 4 ft. 45 00 4 to 5 ft. 8 00 75 00

densiflora, JAPANESE RED PINE. 80 to 100 ft. Hardy and of distinctive habit. Very free from diseases and insects, and one of the coming Pines for landscape work and woodlands. A fine stock.

					E	ach	l	10)	10	0
3	to	4	ft.		\$2	50)	\$20	00	\$180	00
4	to	6	ft.		4	00)	35	00	300	00
6	to	9	ft.	specimens	\$8	to	15	00	eacl	h	

flexilis, LIMBER PINE. 50 to 80 ft.

Of the "White Pine section," from the Rocky Mountains. Picturesque dwarf habit, silver foliage, and especially choice for the rocky hillside and in small Pinetums. In cultivation, of fairly slow growth, large light brown cones.

		10	100
12 to 18 in		\$5 00	\$40 00
18 to 24 in	. 1 00	8 00	60 00
2 to 3 ft	. 2 00	18 00	150 00
3 to 4 ft	. 3 00	27 00	

PINUS montana, Swiss Mountain Pine.

Variable from 8 to 40 ft.

A "bush" dwarf Pine, with dark-green foliage. Rarely attains 10 to 12 feet, diameter equaling hight. Invaluable.

Each 100 10 1 to 2 ft. \$2 00 \$18 00 \$160 00 2 to 3 ft. 4 00 36 00 300 00

monticola, WESTERN WHITE PINE. 100 to 150

Pyramidal form with slender somewhat pendulous branches.

Each 10 9 to 12 in.....\$ 75 \$6 00 12 to 18 in..... 1 25 10 00

parviflora, Japanese White Pine. 50 to 80 ft. Hardy and very ornamental Japanese Pine bearing numerous decorative cones when

9 to 12 in..... \$1 00 each

pentaphylla Probably a form of Pinus parviflora. Each 10 3 to 6 in..... \$ 50 \$4 00

ponderosa, WESTERN YELLOW PINE, 100 to 230 ft.

This Western species is extremely hardy, with striking dark-green, long needles. Fine for forestry planting or as a specimen.

			Ea	ch	10)	10	0
1 to	2 ft.		\$1	00	\$8	00	\$60	00
2 to	3 ft.		2	00	18	00	150	00
3 to	4 ft.		4	00	36	00		
 4 to	9 ft.	specimens	\$5 t	o 15	00	each		

pungens, Table Mountain Pine. 30 to 60 ft. From the Southern Alleghanies. Spined cones remain on tree indefinitely, giving a curious and picturesque effect. The growth is quite "Japanesy."

6 to 10 ft. specimens \$5 to 16 00 each

resinosa, RED PINE. 60 to 150 ft.

One of our most valuable native Pines, for ornamental or forestry purposes. Long, lustrous green needles, densely tufted. Considered by many even superior to the Austrian Pine. Incorrectly called "Norway" Pine.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft	\$1 75	\$16 00	\$140 00
3 to 4 ft	2 50	20 00	180 00
4 to 5 ft	5 00	40 00	360 00
6 to 8 ft. specimens	\$8 to 12	00 eacl	1

rigida, PITCH PINE. 40 to 80 ft.

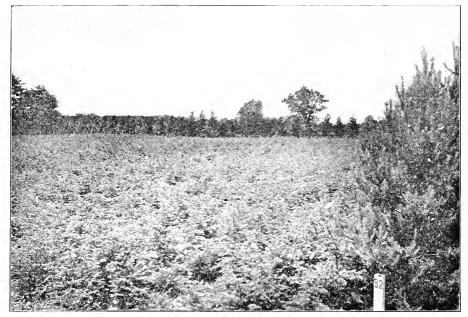
The common Pine of our New England hillsides - very picturesque.

Each \$36 00 \$300 00 4 to 6 ft. \$4 00 50 00 450 00 6 to 8 ft. 6 00 80 00 8 to 10 ft.10 00

strobus, WHITE PINE. 80 to 150 ft.

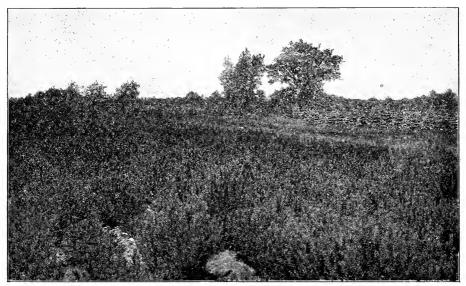
This native Pine is easily the king of American conifers, both as an ornamental and as a forestry tree. We have thousands of specimens up to 12 feet. Special prices on large quantities for park or forestry purposes.

	Each	10	0	10	0
2 to 3 ft	\$ 75	\$6	00	\$50	00
3 to 4 ft	1 25	10	00	80	00
4 to 6 ft	3 00	24	00	200	00
6 to 8 ft	6 00	50	00	400	00
8 to 10 ft	10 00	80	00		
6 to 12 ft. specimens	s \$8 to	18 00	eac	ch	



Solid block of 10,000 young Carolina Hemlocks at Boxford-Highlands Nursery

(Foto by H. P. K.)



Block of Pinus mughus specimens at Boxford-Highlands Nursery (Foto by H. P. K.)

PINUS sylvestris, SCOTCH PINE. 50 to 120 ft.
Of rapid growth, with attractive reddish bark
and bright green foliage of bluish tinge. A
very popular variety much used in securing
immediate effects. Boxford-Highlands Nurs-
33 00 1 3 00 1 4 00

ery has an unusually fine stock up to 16 ft.

	Each	10)	10	0
4 to 6 ft	\$4 00	\$36	00	\$320	00
6 to 8 ft	6 00	50	00	450	00
8 to 10 ft	.10 00	90	00	750	00
10 to 12 ft	12 00	116	00		
12 to 14 ft	15 00	120	00		
14 to 16 ft	20 00	180	00		
10 to 16 ft. specime	ns \$15	to 35	00	each	

thunbergi, Japanese Black Pine. 80 to 120

ft. A very distinctive species with handsome, broad pyramidal head and orange-vellow branchlets. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in	. \$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
2 to 3 ft	$^{2} 00$	18 00	165 00
3 to 4 ft	2 75	24 00	220 00
4 to 5 ft	3 50	30 00	

Hort, var. of Pines.

Austrian Pine (nigra austriaca). 80 to 150 ft. Of the "Black Pine" group, and one of the most beautiful ornamental conifers. Rapid growth and stately habit, the dark-green foliage densely covering the branches. A fine stock of specimen trees.

E	ach	10)	10	0
18 to 24 in\$1	25	\$12	00	\$100	00
2 to 3 ft 1	75	16	00	130	00
3 to 4 ft 3	00	28	00	250	00
4 to 5 ft 4	50	42	00		
MUGHO PINE (montana mu	ghus).			

Usually shrubby and prostrate. The most useful dwarf Pine for rockeries, ground-cover, and positions where a low-spreading, dark-green effect is needed. Boxford-Highlands Nursery has thousands of specimens from a few inches to several feet in diameter. The

Mugho Pine cannot be	too highl	y recomi	mended.
	Each	10	100
6 to 12 in	. \$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
12 to 18 in	. 1 25	10 00	90 00
18 to 24 in	. 2 00	18 00	150 00
2 to 3 ft	. 4 00	36 00	300 00
3 to 4 ft	. 7 00	64 00	
Extra specimens \$8	to 12 00	each	

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi, Douglas Fir. 80 to 200 ft.

This is one of our most beautiful Rocky Mountain Firs. Very rapid in growth. Soft, lively green foliage, dense habit and in the Northwest becoming a giant forest tree. The staminate catkins are orange, and pistillate catkins reddish and quite ornamental.

Each	10	100
\$ 50	\$4 00	\$36 00
75	6 00	45 00
1 25	10 00	90 00
1 75	16 00	140 00
275	24 00	220 00
3 50	32 00	
5 00	44 00	
7 00	64 00	
\$10 to	25 00 ea	ach
	\$ 50 75 1 25 1 75 2 75 3 50 5 00 7 00	75 6 00 1 25 10 00 1 75 16 00 2 75 24 00 3 50 32 00 5 00 44 00

Hort. var. of P. douglasi.

BLUE DOUGLAS FIR (douglasi glauca). Form with silvery-blue foliage. More compact habit and with smaller cones.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in\$	3 00	\$24 00
3 to 4 ft	6 00	

RHODODENDRONS, see p. 15

TAXUS canadensis (minor), CANADA YEW. 1 to 3 ft

Hardy ground cover, invaluable for the open or in shade. Bright red berries. In autumn the foliage turns a rich bronze where exposed to the sun.

	Each	10	100
6 to 9 in	\$ 75	\$7 00	\$60 00
9 to 12 in	1 00	9 00	80 00
12 to 15 in	1 50	12 00	115 00

cuspidata, JAPANESE YEW. 30 to 50 ft.

The only strictly hardy, upright growing Yew for the North. Very dark-green foliage.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in	. \$2 50	\$22 00
15 to 18 in	. 3 50	30 00
18 to 24 in	. 4 50	42 00

Hort. var. of Taxus.

DWARF JAPANESE YEW (cuspidata brevifolia). 3 to 6 ft.

Dwarfer and more compact than the type. Japanese effect.

	Lacn	10
6 to 9 in	 . \$1 50	\$12 00
9 to 12 in	 . 2 40	21 00

THUIA occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. 40 to 60 ft.

Fine for hedges or for specimen planting. Becomes a dense, broad pyramid, the bright green foliage turning bronze in winter.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in	\$ 40	\$3 00	\$24 00
18 to 24 in	60	4 40	36 00
2 to 3 ft	1 00	7 00	50 00
3 to 4 ft	. 1 50		120 00
4 to 5 ft	2 50	20 00	180_00
5 to 6 ft	3 50	30 00	

Hort, var. of Thuja occidentalis.

AMERICAN GLOBE ARBORVITAE (cccidentalis globosa). 3 to 5 ft.

Dwarf round form very useful in formal plantings. Each

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL (occidentalis pyramidalis). 15 to 30 ft.

Of narrow columnar form, much used in formal gardens, and where space is very limited and screen effect is desired.

	Ea	ach	10)	10	00
12 to 18 in	\$1	00	\$8	00	\$75	00
18 to 24 in	1	50	12	00	100	00
2 to 3 ft	2	00	18	00	170	00
3 to 4 ft	3	00	27	00		
4 to 5 ft	5	00	45	00		
5 to 6 ft	8	00	75	00		

GOLDEN AMERICAN A. (cccidentalis aurea). 15 to 20 ft.

Broad, bushy form with deep-yellow outer foliage.

Each 5 to 6 ft. \$4 00 \$36 00

SIBERIAN A. (cccidentalis wareana). 15 to 30 ft. Dense pyramidal form with stouter branchlets, bright green foliage of steelish cast.

	Each	-10	100
12 to 18 in	. \$1 25	\$10 CO	\$90 00



Block of specimen Hemlocks at Boxford-Highlands Nursery

TSUGA canadensis, Common Hemlock. 50 to 125 ft.

Our beautiful common Hemlock, and one of the most conspicuous of our Eastern Mountain confers. Does well either in partial shade or in the open and can be kept to any desired size by shearing. A fine hedge plant.

	Ea	ch 10) 1	00		
12 to 18 in.	\$1	00 \$9	00 \$80	6 00		
18 to 24 in.	1	50 14	00 132	2 00		
2 to 3 ft	2	00 18	00 170	6 00		
3 to 4 ft	3	00 28	00 260	00 0		
4 to 5 ft	4	50 42	00 400	00 0		
5 to 6 ft	6	50 60	00 570	6 00		
6 to 7 ft	8	50 80	00 760	0 00		
7 to 8 ft	12	00 112	00			
	pecimens \$1		00 each			

caroliniana, CAROLINA HEMLOCK.

Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey in 1884, it has become known to tree lovers as the most distinctive and graceful of all conifers which are hardy throughout the entire United States. Its dense, dark foliage, sweeping semi-pendulous branches, and eventually pyramidal form, combine to give a charm not found in any other evergreen known to cultivation. It is much hardier and more adaptable to city atmospheres than its plainer sister, the Canadian Hemlock, and will also thrive in southern latitudes where the latter becomes thin, yellow and unsightly.

It is the "coming evergreen" for the finest landscape plantings, either as a single specimen or for mass effects and backgrounds and for hedges.

After the disastrous spring and winter of 1917-18, Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of Arnold Arboretum, says of this tree: "Numerous specimens of the Carolina Hemlock (Tsuga caroliniana) have been uninjured by the cold and drought of the year. This is one of the handsomest of all cone-bearing trees which can be grown in this part of the country." And, again, in the Nov. 10, 1919, Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum: "The handsomest of the Hemlocks which can be grown in Massachusetts and now one of the most beautiful trees in the Arboretum is a native of the Southern Appalachian Mountains,—Tsuga caroliniana." At Boxford-Highlands Nursery may be seen large blocks of the Carolina Hemlock, all specimens regardless of size.

	Ea		10		10	0
9 to 12 in	8 1	00	\$ 9	00	\$ 80	00
12 to 18 in	1	50	14	00	132	00
18 to 24 in	2	25	20	00	180	00
2 to 3 ft	3	50	30	00	270	00
3 to 4 ft	6	00	50	00	450	00
4 to 5 ft	10	00	90	00		
5 to 6 ft	15	00	135	00		
A few larger specim	ens	\$30	to 75	00	each	L

KELSETS HARDY AMERICAN RHOBODENDRONS JAN SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

SPRESC : RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE
AUGUST AND FALL PLANTING

RHODODENDRONS AND OTHER BROADLEAF EVERGREENS AMERICAN RHODODENDRONS

The American Native Rhododendrons are at last coming into their own. Being absolutely hardy as far north as Quebec they assure success where the half-hardy hybrids have so often proved a failure. Even where "hybrids" are used the dark foliaged American species should form the main background.

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the hights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and

often exceed the lesser hight given.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum, CAROLINA RHODODENDRON.

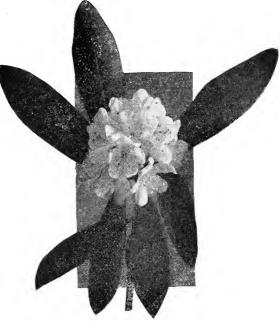
A new American species. Clear pink. Absolutely hardy. This is one of our finest introductions and fills a long-felt want for a hardy dwarf Rhododendron with flowers free from any hint of magenta. It was described and named by Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum. It is the smallest Alleghanian species, attaining a hight of 6 to 8 feet in cultivation. The thick-set leaves are dark-green, usually blunt and narrow, covered with rusty dots below, much smaller than either maximum or catawbiense. Flower clusters appear in greatest profusion in June, covering the plant with a rose-colored mantle. Fine for rocky slopes or hillsides, standing exposure unusually well and invaluable as a single specimen or for massing.

iassing.	F. 3	ach	10	U
6 to 9 in	. \$	60	\$ 5	00
9 to 12 in	. 1	00	8	00
12 to 18 in	. 1	50	14	00
18 to 24 in. clumps	4	00	39	00
2 to 3 ft. clumps	. 6	00	57	00

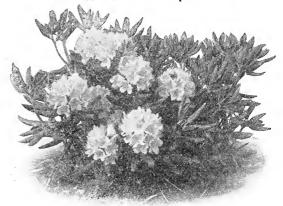
catawbiense, CATAWBA RHODODENDRON.

Of the Carolina Mountains. The hardiest of all Rhododendrons. It was this magnificent Rhododendron that over a hundred years ago was introduced into Europe, supplying, together with Rhododendron maximum, color and hardy blood to the cultivated "hybrids," but with a consequent loss of hardiness; and so today, for American gardens, where ironclad hardiness is essential, we must turn to the true original species, found on the loftiest, coldest peaks of the southern Alleghanies where it attains a hight of 20 to 30 feet. Considering the extreme hardiness, color of flower, compact growth, and remarkable texture of foliage, which is a deep, shining green, and far superior to the better-known Rhododendron maximum, we can recommend the true native catawbiense as the finest for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature where other Rhododendrons fail. Unlike Rhododendron maximum, it is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green, which never rusts. The trusses are a bright redpurple (in marked contrast to the muddy purple of the semi-hardy, half-breed imported variety), and as sent out by Boxford-Highlands Nursery is always on its own roots. For massing to produce a broadleaf evergreen landscape effect, there is no plant equal to it in the latitude of the northern United States and Canada, where strictly hardy plants must be

nployed.	$-$ E ϵ	ach	10)	10	0
9 to 12 in. clumps	. \$1	25	\$12	00	\$100	00
12 to 18 in. clumps	1	75	16	00	150	00
18 to 24 in. clumps	2	75	26	00	220	00
2 to 3 ft. clumps	. 4	00	38	00	350	00
3 to 4 ft. clumps	. 6	00	56	00	540	00
4 to 5 ft, clumps	. 9	00	86	00		



The rare Rhododendron carolinianum A beautiful clear pink



(Foto by H. P. K.)

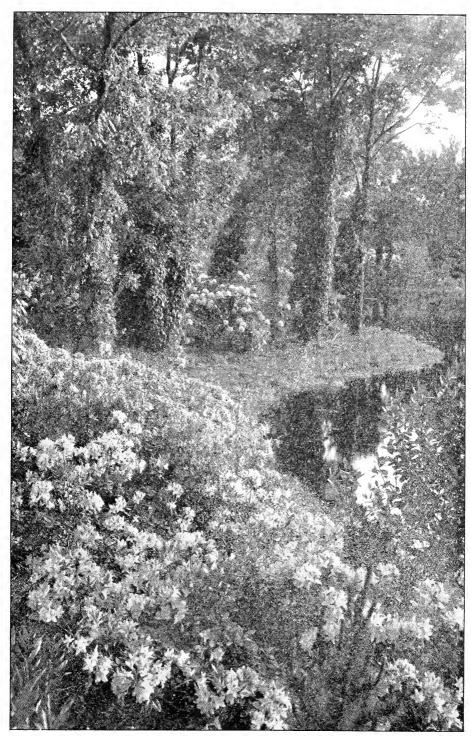
Rhododendron catawbiense compacta

New variety introduced by

Harlan P. Kelsey



Carolina Rhododendron (R. carolinianum), a beautiful new pink dwarf species introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey



Hardy Rhododendrons and Azaleas thriving in an ideal location near Boxford-Highlands Nursery

RHODODENDRON catawbiense compacta.

New Introduction of Harlan P. Kelsey. A very compact-growing form from the highest peaks of the Southern Alleghany Mountains with dark-green foliage, entirely distinct from the catawbiense type in usual cultivation.

	Εa	\mathbf{ch}	10)
12 to 18 in. clumps			\$21	00
18 to 24 in. clumps	4	00	30	00
2 to 3 ft. clumps			57	00
3 to 4 ft. clumps	∵ 9	00		

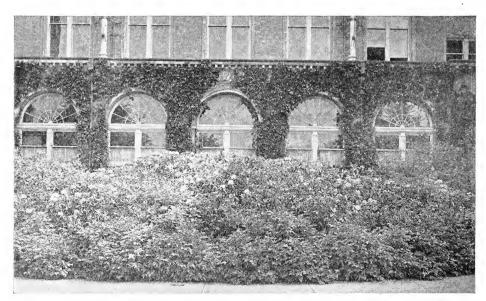
maximum, Rosebay Rhododendron.

Rhododendron maximum or Rosebay Rhododendron is without doubt the noblest of American broadleaf shrubs. It is found growing sparingly in New England and New York, more abundantly in the Pennsylvania mountains, but reaching perfection only in the Southern Alleghany Mountains, where it grows in such luxuriance as to form a striking feature in the mountain landscape. Its large, waxy white or delicately pink flowers appear in large trusses in July, the latest of all the Rhododendrons, greatly enhancing its ornamental value as a broadleaf evergreen for finished landscape effect.

	Each	10	
12 to 18 in. clumps	\$1 50	\$14 00	
18 to 24 in. clumps		18 00	
2 to 3 ft. clumps	3 00	28 00	
3 to 4 ft. clumps	4 50	40 00	
3 to 5 ft. extra clun	nps \$6 to	10 00	each



Rhododendron maximum. Typical flower cluster

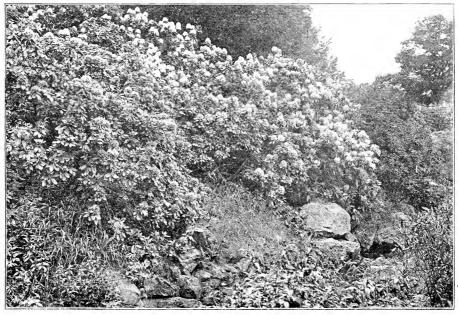


Rhododendron Bed at State Normal School, Salem. Planted by Harlan P. Kelsey. Note edging of Zanthorhiza



Rhododendron Bed. Detail of edging; Ferns, Violets and Fringe Bleedingheart

(Foto by H. P. K.)



Mass of Rhododendrons with Hemlock background at Arnold Arboretum

Horticultural varieties of Rhododendron.

Hybrids of R. catawbiense.

We have only the hardiest sorts. They are becoming difficult to secure, owing to Federal Quarantine Regulations shutting out all foreign-grown stock.

Each 18 to 24 in.....\$4 00 \$36 00 2 to 2½ ft. 5 50 50 00 ALBUM ELEGANS, blush, changing to white. CARACTACUS, purplish crimson. CHARLES DICKENS, dark scarlet. E. S. RAND, rich scarlet. F. D. GODMAN, crimson. Hannibal, rosy red-violet. IGNATIUS SARGENT, deep pink. LUTEO-ROSEUM, satin rose suffused with white, center light yellow. MRS. MILNER, crimson. PARSONS GLORIOSUM, blush. PARSONS GRANDIFLORUM, rose.

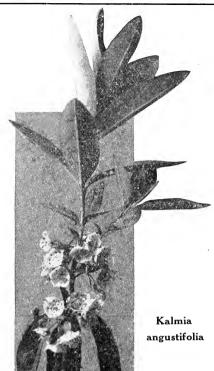
ROSEUM ELEGANS, rose. Myrtle (myrtifolium)

A fine hardy hybrid between R. minus and R. hirsutum. This variety is very useful for the rockery, and the borders of the Rhododendron bed. Covered with clusters of deep rosy-pink flowers.

Each 10

PURPUREUM ELEGANS, dark purple.

Each 10
12 to 18 in... \$5 00 \$45 00
18 to 24 in... 6 50 60 00
2 to 2½ ft. 10 00





Base Planting (first season) of Mixed Shrubs and Rhododendrons at Saltonstall School, Salem



(Foto by H. P. K.)

Kalmia at Arnold Arboretum

Other Hardy Broadleaf Evergreens

ANDROMEDA polifolia, Bogrosemary. 6 in. to 2 ft.

A beautiful dwarf species of our Northern bogs. Grows well in rich borders. Dainty bell-flowers of delicate pink. June.

Each 10 6 to 8 in.....\$ 50 \$4 20

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uvaursi, BEARBERRY. Prostrate.

This delightful trailing plant is invaluable for seashore and other ground cover planting, forming solid dense mats of green. Thrives in sandy soil when established. Difficult to transplant unless pot-grown plants are used. Bright red berries.

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata, Leatherleaf. 1 to 3 ft.

A fine, hardy border plant for the Rhododendron bed or very moist locations. White nodding flowers in leafy racemes in early spring.

Each 10 12 to 18 in...... \$ 60 \$5 00

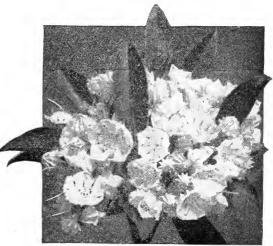
DAPHNE eneorum, Rose Daphne. 6 to 12 in. Trailing evergreen, glossy narrow leaves and a profusion of bright pink fragrant flowers in May and often again in August.

Each 10 100 6 to 9 in.....\$ 60 \$5 00 \$40 00

KALMIA angustifolia, LAMBKILL. 2 to 3 ft.

Makes a fine ground cover A charming, dwarf sort of the same general character as latifolia, forming dense, low clumps. In early spring showy clusters of wheel-shaped, deep rose-colored flowers.

Each 10 12 to 15 in......\$ 60 \$5 00



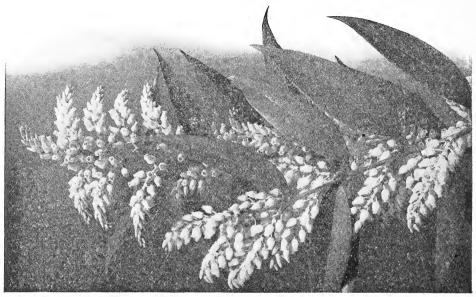
Detail of Kalmia latifolia blossom



Rhododendron maximum, charming



tural growth along mountain stream



Sprays of Leucothoe catesbaei, the most beautiful edging for Rhododendron plantings

KALMIA latifolia, KALMIA (Mountain Laurel). 4 to 25 ft.

One of the grandest of our native broadleaf evergreen shrubs, attaining tree-like proportions in our Southern mountains. In cultivation it is a broad, thick shrub, and, when in full bloom, of surpassing beauty. The wheelshaped flowers in close terminal corymbs, pure white to pink, appear in May or June in such profusion as almost to smother the foliage. Its thick, shining leaves, conspicuous the year round, make it a shrub of greatest value for massing. The hardiness of Kalmia latifolia is beyond doubt, it being found sparingly in Nova Scotia, and increasingly in abundance through New England and the middle Atlantic States (particularly in the higher altitudes), till the crest of the Southern Alleghanies is reached.

	Εa	ach	10)	10	0
9 to 12 in. clumps	\$1	25	\$10	00	\$ 90	00
12 to 18 in. clumps	1	75	16	00	114	00
18 to 24 in. clumps	3	00	28	00	255	00
2 to 3 ft. clumps	4	00	36	00	340	00

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium, Box SANDMYRTLE. 1 to 3 ft.

A dainty low shrub with small, narrow evergreen leaves, and in May or early June profusely covered with white heath-like flowers set with pink stamens.

9 to 12 in. \$ 75 \$6 00 12 to 18 in. 1 25 9 00

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei, Drooping Leucothoe. 3 to 8 ft.

Few shrub evergreens of the broadleaf sort have the grace of this one. The thick, shining green leaves are evenly disposed on long recurved branches with dense racemes of beautiful, white, bell-shaped flowers. As an under-shrub or for banks and borders of streams it is without a rival. One of the most useful of all evergreens for edging the Rhododendron or Azalea plantation. The sprays make beautiful winter decorations indoors, turning a rich bronze in the fall where exposed to the sun. Thousands of specimen clumps at Boxford-Highlands Nursery.

ignianus Nursery.			
	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in. clumps	\$1 00	\$8 60	\$80 00
18 to 24 in. clumps	1 50	14 00	120 00
2 to 3 ft. clumps	$2\ 25$	20 00	192 00
2 to 3 ft. extra clump	s 3 50	30 00	270 00

PACHYSANDRA terminalis, JAPANESE PACHY-SANDRA. 6 to 9 in.

A low shrub largely used as a ground cover in dense shade and for edging shrubberies. Foliage glossy, light green.

Each 10 100 Strong \$ 40 \$3 00 \$20 00

PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda, Mountain Andromeda. 2 to 6 ft.

One of the finest of all broadleaf American shrubs. Compact growth, with shining evergreen leaves and abundant racemes of showy white flowers in May. The next season's buds appear after the flowering season and give the plant the appearance of being in bloom the year round. My stock is all strictly Americangrown.

	E	ach	10	0
9 to 12 in	. \$1	50	\$14	00
12 to 18 in	. 2	25	20	00
18 to 24 in	. 3	50	30	00
2 to 3 ft	5	00	45	00

"COLLECTED" RHODODENDRONS AND KALMIAS

The most striking landscape effects are produced by massing our wonderful native broadleaf evergreens. I grow them by thousands and supply also a select grade of "collected" clumps, that will give immediate effect, each plant a specimen balled and burlaped. The "cheap" collected stock sent out by "mushroom" collectors often fails — the best is always cheapest. The native species are hardy. These clumps may be safely shipped from early spring till June first, then again in August and thru the fall months, but early shipments are always desirable.

		Approx.
KALMIA LATIFOLIA Per 100	Per 1000	No. to car
1 to 2 ft. "collected" clumps \$50 00	\$450 00	1000-1400
2 to 3 ft. "collected" clumps	700 00	700-1000
3 to 4 ft. "collected" clumps	1100 00	500-700
RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE (True Species)		Approx.
The finest hardy broadleaf evergreen for foliage effects. Per 100	Per 1000	No. to car
1 to 2 ft. "collected" clumps	\$600 00	1000-1400
2 to 3 ft. "collected" clumps	850 00	700-1000
3 to 4 ft. "collected" clumps		500-700
4 to 5 ft. "collected" clumps		300-400
RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM		Approx.
Per 100	Per 1000	No. to car
1 to 2 ft. "collected" clumps\$60 00	\$550 00	1000-1400
2 to 3 ft. "collected" clumps 90 00	750 00	700-1000
3 to 4 ft. "collected" clumps140 00	1250 00	500-700
4 to 5 ft. "collected" clumps		300-400

Cars of "collected" clumps will be made up "mixed" if desired, both as to sizes or kinds. Burlaping is recommended and will be charged for as per schedule on page 1.

An extra grade of selected collected clumps can be supplied at 25 per cent to 50 per cent advance to above prices, depending on how perfect the specimens are.



The true RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE. Red-purple
The finest foliaged of all Rhododendrons

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the hights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser hight given.

often exceed the lesser hight given.
ACER bucrgerianum. Each 10
12 to 15 in\$ 60 \$4 00 dasyearpum (saccharinum), Silver Maple.
50 to 120 ft.
Rapid growth; open, pendulous habit; light
green leaves; for quick effects desirable, but
not as desirable for general use as many other
species.
14 to 18 ft\$5 to 12 50 each
ginnala, AMUR MAPLE. 12 to 20 ft.
Handsome foliage, turning bright red in Each 10 100
autumn. Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft \$ 75 \$5 00 \$45 00
4 to 8 ft. clumps \$2 to 4 00 each
platanoides, NORWAY MAPLE. 50 to 100 ft.
Large, handsome tree, much used for street
planting. Leaves turn pale yellow in fall.
Each 10 100
6 to 8 ft \$1 50 \$12 00 \$100 00 8 to 10 ft. 1 ½ to 1½
in. cal 2 00 18 00 176 00
8 to 10 ft. 1¾ to 2 in.
cal 3 00 28 00
10 to 12 ft. 1¾ to 2
in. cal 3 50 30 00 280 00
10 to 12 ft. 2 to 2½
in. cal 4 00 36 00
10 to 12 ft. 3½ to 4 in. cal 4 50 40 00
12 to 14 ft. 2 to 2½
in. cal 4 50 40 00
12 to 14 ft. 3½ to 4
in. cal 5 00 45 00
12 to 14 ft. 4 to 5 in. cal. specimen \$10 00 to
\$15 00 each. rubrum, Red Maple. 50 to 120 ft.
One of our most beautiful native trees. Attrac-
tive at all seasons. Very early scarlet flowers
followed by bright red fruit in early spring;
bright scarlet and orange foliage in autumn.
Each 10
2 to 3 ft \$ 35 \$3 20
3 to 4 ft 50 4 00 4 to 5 ft 75 6 00
4 to 5 ft
6 to 8 ft 2 00 16 00
saccharum, Sugar Maple. 60 to 120 ft.
One of our best known and finest shade and
street trees; of upright dense growth; leaves
turn bright yellow and scarlet in autumn.
Each 10 100 4 to 6 ft
4 to 6 ft \$ 75 \$6 00 \$48 00 6 to 8 ft

0 0	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft	\$ 75	\$6 00	\$48 00
6 to 8 ft	1 25	10 00	88 00
8 to 10 ft			
spicatum, MOUNTAIN N	IAPLE.	5 to 30	ft.
Dwarfish, good for	undergr	rowth a	nd the

border. Each 10 2 to 3 ft. Seedlings \$ 25 \$2 00

Hort, var. of Acer.

Wier Maple (dasycarpum wieri). 50 to 75 ft. Weeping variety of considerable beauty. 10 to 14 ft. \$3 to 10 00 each

AMELANCHIER canadensis, Downy Shadblow.
15 to 60 ft.

The Carolina mountain form, with large-panicled, showy white flowers and delicious fruit.

Each 10
4 to 5 ft. 60 \$4 00

AMORPHA tennesseenis; TENNESSEE INDIGO. 5 to 20 ft.
Flowers violet-purple, one of the best of the

genus. Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft. Seedlings . \$ 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 ARONIA arbutifolia, RED CHOKEBERRY. 6 to 10 ft.

One of our most showy, red-fruited shrubs for winter effect and for planting in Rhododendron beds and in shrubberies; autumn coloring bright scarlet. Each 10 100 9 to 12 in......\$40 \$3 50 \$30 00

Purplish black fruit. All the Aronias have showy white flowers and conspicuous fruit. Each 10

Each 10 6 to 9 in..... \$ 40 \$3 50

melanocarpa, Black Chokeberry. 3 to 6 ft. Dense growth; fine for border; black fruit and masses of showy white blossoms.

Each 10 18 to 24 in. clumps \$4 00 8 45 \$35 00 2 to 3 ft. clumps . . . 60 5 00 40 00 3 to 4 ft. clumps ... 80 7.20 60 00 4 to 5 ft. clumps . . 1 00 8 00

melanocarpa elata, GLOSSY CHOKEBERRY. 6 to 10 ft.

A tall broad form of previous species.

9 to 12 in...... \$ 65 \$6 00

melanocarpa grandifolia, Great Black Снокевекту. 6 to 10 ft.

Fruit black and lustrous, drooping on long stems and remains on plant until beginning of winter.

Each 10

2½ to 3 ft. \$ 50 \$4 00 3 to 4 ft. 85 7 50

melanocarpa and Clethra alnifolia, MIXED CLUMPS. 2 to 4 ft. clumps \$2 to \$6 00 each

AZALEA arborescens, Sweet Azalea. 8 to 20 ft. In June the delightfully spicy, fragrant white flowers, with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3 to 6 feet broad in cultivation; easy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late autumn, and is the best of all the genus. The clumps offered have from twenty-five to one hundred stems and are heavily budded.

Each 10 100 12 to 18 in. clumps \$1 75 \$16 00 \$140 00 18 to 24 in. clumps 3 00 28 00 260 00 2 to 3 ft. clumps 4 50 42 00 400 00 3 to 4 ft. clumps 7 00 64 00 600 00

Iutea (calendulacea), Flame Azalea. 6 to 15 ft. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet fiery I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red lead, orange, and bright gold as well as yellow and cream color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of A. lutea in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 in. are budded. These A. lutea are splendid clumps with a mass of buds, and range in color from

light sulphur-yellow to deep red. Where the colors are picked, a special charge will be made.	BETULA papyrifera (papyracea), Canoe Birch. 60 to 120 ft.
Each 10 100	Very ornamental, white-barked tree, of greatest
18 to 24 in. clumps \$2 00 \$18 00 \$172 00	value for contrasting effects with evergreens.
2 to 3 ft. clumps 3 00 28 00 260 00 3 to 4 ft. clumps 5 00 48 00 440 00	Each 10 100 6 to 7 ft \$1 25 \$10 00 \$80 00
Selected colors double prices above.	8 to 10 ft 2 50 20 00 160 00
AZALEA vaseyi, Pinksheli. Azalea. 6 to 15 ft.	populifolia, GRAY BIRCH. 15 to 40 ft.
This showy Azalea was discovered only as late	Grown in clumps, is conspicuous as a gray- barked shrub with delicate twigs and cut foliage.
as 1878, and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture, and is	Each 10 100
perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the	6 to 12 in. Seedlings \$ 25 \$1 25 \$9 00 6 to 8 ft 1 00 8 00
native species, and the more conspicuous, as its white, pink, or deep rose-colored flowers	6 to 8 ft 1 00 8 00 CALYCANTHUS floridus COMMON SWEET-
appear in early April or May before the foliage.	SHRUB. 3 to 6 ft.
Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation	Flowers dark reddish brown with spicy fra-
it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem growth. Autumn usually	grance. Each 10
turns the leaves a deep dark crimson, greatly	1 to 2 ft. clumps \$ 75 \$6 00
enhancing its beauty and value. Each 10 100	CARAGANA arborescens cuneifolia,
12 to 18 in\$1 25 \$10 00 \$ 90 00	Each 10 1 to 2 ft \$ 40 \$ 3 60
18 to 24 in 2 25 20 00 180 00	CARPINUS caroliniana (americana), American
2 to 3 ft 3 50 32 00 300 00 3 to 4 ft 5 00 48 00	HORNBEAM. 15 to 40 ft. Bushy small tree; dense but slender branches;
viscosa, SWAMP AZALEA. 5 to 15 ft.	foliage colors orange-yellow and scarlet in fall.
Late-blooming with small, white, fragrant	Fine as a clipped hedge plant.
flowers in June and July. Arborescens and viscosa love moisture.	Each 10 100 3 to 4 ft \$ 60 \$5 00 \$40 00
Each 10 100	4 to 6 ft
12 to 18 in. clumps \$1 00 \$ 8 00 \$ 72 00 18 to 24 in. clumps 1 75 16 00 140 00	6 to 8 ft 1 25 10 00 80 00 8 to 10 ft 2 50 20 00
18 to 24 in. clumps 1 75 16 00 140 00 2 to 3 ft. clumps 3 00 28 00 260 00	8 to 10 ft 2 50 20 00 10 to 12 ft 4 00
yodogawa, LAVENDER AZALEA. 4 to 10 ft.	CASTANEA pumila, CHINKAPIN. 3 to 25 ft.
A hardy Japanese or Korean variety with spreading habit. Flowers quite double, rose-	A fine shrub; abundant catkins of bright yellow
purple.	or white flowers, followed by burs enclosing delicious nuts one third the size of ehestnuts.
15 to 18 in\$2 50 each	Suitable in the border and on dry and rocky
BERBERIS sieboldi, SIEBOLD BARBERRY. 2 to 4 ft.	slopes; a splendid ornamental, and valuable for fruit. Each 10
Leaves purplish when young, deep vinous red	1 to 2 ft \$ 80 \$6_00
in autumn. Bright lustrous red fruit.	2 to 2½ ft 1 00
Each 10 100 2½ to 3 ft \$ 40 \$3 60 \$32 00	CATALPA speciosa, WESTERN CATALPA. 50 to 100 ft.
thunbergi, Japanese Barberry. 2 to 10 ft.	Desirable ornamental; quick growth; showy
One of the best known of hedge plants; compact growth and scarlet fruit.	panicles of white flowers. 5 to 9 ft \$ 75 to \$2 00 each
Each 10 100	CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis, Common But-
12 to 18 in\$ 40 \$3 20 \$28 00 18 to 24 in 60 4 80 40 00	TONBUSH. 3 to 12 ft. Good shrub for wet
18 to 24 in 60 4 80 40 00 thunbergi maximowiczi. 2 to 10 ft.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
An interesting variety of the type, with foliage	CHIONANTHUS virginica, White Fringe. 5 to
bright green beneath. Each 10 18 to 24 in\$1 00 \$ 8 00	30 ft. Spreading shrub; in early June a mass of
2 to 3 ft 1 50 12 00	fragrant, drooping, white flowers; followed by
vulgaris, European Barberry. 4 to 10 ft.	showy dark blue fruit. Each 10
One of the very best. Handsome in spring, with golden yellow flowers and light green	Each 10 2 to 3 ft \$1 00 \$8 00
foliage; bright scarlet fruit hanging through	3 to 4 ft 2 00 18 00
winter. Each 10 100 1 to 2 ft \$ 35 \$2 40 \$20 00	4 to 5 ft
2 to 3 ft 50 4 00 30 00	8 to 15 ft.
Hort. var. of Berberis. Box Barberry. 1 to 2 ft.	From the Carolina mountains; conspicuous
A dwarf horticultural form of thunbergi used	red bark and drooping racemes of white flowers. Each 10
for low hedges and edging.	18 to 24 in \$ 60 \$4 40
Each 10 9 to 12 in\$1 50 \$12 00	2 to 3 ft
12 to 15 in 2 00 18 00	A mass of very fragrant white flowers in late
BETULA alba, EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. 40 to 60 ft.	summer when flowering shrubs are rare. Each 10
Fine white bark; of great use for planting	Each 10 18 to 24 in. clumps \$ 65 \$6 00
among evergreens for contrast; best effect	2 to 3 ft. clumps 80 7 50
when plants have several stems. Each 10 100 1000	tomentosa, Woolly Clethra. 2 to 8 ft. Similar to the Sweet Clethra and invaluable,
6 to 12 in. Seedlings \$ 20 \$1 25 \$10 00 \$90 00	as it flowers two or three weeks later.
1 to 2 ft. Seedlings 25 1 50 12 00 115 00	Each 10 100
10 to 20 ft. \$2 to 10 00 each	9 to 12 in \$ 50 \$4 00

THE BEST HARDY AMERICAN AZALEAS

1. Azalea viscosa 4. Azalea lutea

2. Azalea nudiflora 5. Azalea arborescens

3. Azalea waseyi

CORNUS alternifolia, PAGODA DOGWOOD. 10 to 25 ft.	COTONEASTER lucida. 8 to 12 ft. Flowers in nodding corymbs, May, June.
Very picturesque shrub or small tree, flat top	Fruit purplish-black.
and bushy. Horizontal branches are disposed in whorls representing each annual growth.	Each 10 6 to 12 in\$1 00 \$8 00
Each 10	CRATAEGUS arkansana, Arkansas Hawthorn.
3 to 4 ft. Seedlings . \$ 30 \$2 50 florida, Flowering Dogwood. 10 to 40 ft.	12 to 20 ft. Fruit bright crimson in late October.
One of the most beautiful American flowering	Each 10
small trees. Each 10	12 to 18 in. seedlings \$ 50 \$3 50
3 to 4 ft\$1 25	arnoldiana, Arnold Hawthorn. 12 to 20 ft. One of the best of the Hawthorns, flowering in
4 to 6 ft 2 00 \$18 00	May, with bright crimson truit in August.
paniculata (racemosa), Gray Dogwood. 6 to 15 ft.	Each 10 12 to 18 in \$ 50 \$3 50
Very handsome free flowering shrub with white	crusgalli, Cockspur Thorn, 15 to 40 ft.
fruit on red peduncles. · Each 10	Decorative sort; distinct habit, leaves glossy green, turning brilliant scarlet in fall; red fruit
1 to 2 ft \$ 35 \$ \$ 00	persistent into winter.
rugosa, Roundleaf Dogwood. 3 to 10 ft. Spreading shrub with roundish leaves; light	Each 10 4 to 6 ft
blue fruit.	monogyna, English Hawthorn (One-stone).
Each 10 100 12 to 18 in \$ 35 \$3 00 \$24 00	15 to 20 ft. One of the best varieties of English Hawthorn.
stolonifera, RED-OSIER DOGWOOD. 6 to 10 ft.	Each 10
Dark blood-red branches; very spreading habit. Each 10	12 to 15 in \$ 60 \$4 00 nitida, Glossy Hawthorn. 20 to 30 ft.
18 to 24 in \$ 50 \$4 00	Very ornamental with bright scarlet fruit,
2 to 3 ft 60 5 00 Hort. var. of Cornus.	which persists into February. Each 10 100
GOLDENTWIG DOGWOOD (stolonifera flaviramea;	1 to 2 ft \$ 60 \$4 00 \$36 00 prunifolia, Plumleaf Thorn. 15 to 30 ft.
aurea). 6 to 10 ft. Golden yellow branches.	prunifolia, Plumleaf Thorn. 15 to 30 ft. Red fruit; a fine variety.
Each 10	Each 10
1 to 2 ft \$ 45 \$3 50 2 to 3 ft 60 4 00	1 to 2 ft. seedlings \$ 60 \$4 00 punctata, Dotted Hawthorn. 10 to 25 ft.
2 to 3 ft 60 4 00 Redflowering Dogwood (florida rubra). 10	Dull red fruit in October falling soon. One of
to 40 ft.	the finest for hedges and shrubberies, branches spreading horizontally.
A splendid stock of this choice variety. The Dogwoods are invaluable for woods planting.	Each 10
The scarlet fruit in autumn and early winter is	3 to 4 ft \$ 50 \$4 40 4 to 6 ft 1 00 8 00
very showy and fine for bird food. Each 10	rotundifolia, Roundleaf Hawthorn. 10 to 20 ft.
3 to 4 ft \$2 25 \$20 00 4 to 5 ft 3 50 30 00	Bright red fruit; usually a large shrub.
5 to 6 ft 5 00 40 00	Each 10 12 to 18 in \$ 75 \$ 6 00
6 to 7 ft 7 00 60 00 4 to 7 ft. heavy specimens \$6 to 18 00 each	tomentosa, PEAR HAWTHORN. 12 to 20 ft.
	Fruit yellow or yellowish red. Conspicuous. Each 10
CORYLUS rostrata, BEAKED HAZELNUT. 2 to 6 ft.	1 to 2 ft. seedlings \$ 60 \$5 00
A splendid undershrub for woodlands and a	DEUTZIA gracilis, SLENDER DEUTZIA. 2 to 3 ft. One of the best low forms. Pure white flowers.
good border plant. Each 10	May and June.
2 to 3 ft \$ 50 \$4 00	Each 10 12 to 15 in \$ 50 \$4 00
COTONEASTER dielsiana. 4 to 6 ft.	scabra crenata, SCALLOP DEUTZIA. 4 to 6 ft.
A very desirable shrub, with spreading and	Double white flowers tinged with pink. Each 10
arching branches and red fruit. Each 10	2 to 3 ft \$ 75 \$6 00
18 to 24 in\$1 00 \$ 8 00	Hort. var. of Deutzia. Lemoine D. (lemoinei). 3 to 4 ft.
2 to 3 ft 1 50 12 00 horizontalis (davidiana). 6 in. to 2 ft.	One of the best Lemoine Hybrids, very vigorous
Low spreading shrub of extreme beauty when	and more showy flowers than D. gracilis. Each 10
planted over boulders and among rocks. Glossy foliage; graceful habit; brilliant scarlet	12 to 15 in\$ 50 \$4 00
fruit.	Pride of Rochester. 4 to 6 ft. Very large flowers faintly tinged with rose
Each 10 9 to 12 in\$1 50 \$14 00	outside. One of the best horticultural varie-
12 to 18 in 2 50 24 00	ties. Each 10
18 to 24 in	2 to 2½ ft \$ 50 \$4 00
integerrima. 3 to 4 ft. A very good species with glossy foliage and	DIERVILLA rivularis, GEORGIA BUSH-HONEY- SUCKLE. 4 to 6 ft.
scarlet fruit.	Yellow flowers, July, August; one of the best
Each 18 to 24 in\$2 00	undershrubs. Each 10
2 to 2½ ft 3 00	2 to 3 ft \$ 50 \$4 30
20	

DIERVILLA sessilifolia, Southern Bush- HONEYSUCKLE. 3 to 5 ft.	
Sulphur-yellow flowers, very free bloomer in	SILVERBELL. 40 to 90 ft. New variety, introduced by Highlands Nursery.
June, July. Makes a dense shrub.	Splendid pyramidal tree; a mass of silvery
Each 10 100	bell-like flowers in April and May.
1 to 2 ft\$ 50 \$4 00 \$32 00	Each
2 to 3 ft	18 to 24 in\$1 00
EUONYMUS alatus, WINGED EUONYMUS. 6 to	2 to 3 ft 1 50
10 ft.	HAMAMELIS virginiana, COMMON WITCH- HAZEL. 10 to 25 ft.
One of the most conspicuous, with brilliant	Fine undershrub. Yellow flowers in late fall
scarlet fruit and foliage turning crimson in autumn; branches stiff with corky wings.	as the leaves are falling.
Each 10	Each 10
12 to 18 in \$ 75 \$ 6 00	2 to 3 ft \$ 35 \$ \$3 20
2 to 3 ft 1 25 10 00	HYDRANGEA arborescens, SMOOTH HYDRANGEA.
3 to 4 ft. extra heavy 3 00 24 00	4 to 6 ft.
bungeanus. 10 to 15 ft.	Fine for shady places. Each 10
Slender branches; large scarlet fruits, hanging on till late.	6 to 12 in\$ 30 \$2 40
Each 10	1 to 2 ft 50 4 00
2 to 3 ft\$1 00	quercifolia, Oakleaf Hydrangea. 4 to 10 ft.
3 to 4 ft 1 50 \$12 00	Very conspicuous shrub, with tomentose
europaeus, European Burningbush. 10 to 15	branches and leaves.
ft.	Each 10 12 to 18 in\$ 75 \$6 00
Bright scarlet fruit in greatest profusion. Each 10	HYPERICUM aureum, Golden St. Johnwort.
2 to 3 ft \$ 60 \$4 00	2 to 4 ft.
3 to 4 ft 80	An erect shrub with large, shining leaves.
latifolius, BROADLEAF BURNINGBUSH. 15 to	Flowers very large, 2 inches across, bright
20 ft.	yellow with broad, conspicuous petals, their
Large, handsome foliage and pendulous fruit.	centers tufted with golden filaments. July to
Each 10 12 to 18 in\$ 40 \$ 3 50	August. Each 10
12 to 18 in\$ 40 \$ 3 50 2 to 3 it	1 to 2 ft \$ 35 \$3 20
3 to 4 ft 1 50 12 00	densiflorum. 2 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft 2 00 18 00	Flowers small, but in such profusion as to
FAGUS americana, AMERICAN BEECH. 40 to	densely cover the plant with a mantle of yellow.
120 ft.	July. Each 10 100
One of the best native trees for lawn or woods.	18 to 24 in\$ 40 \$3 00 \$24 00
Grows well in dense shade as an undershrub.	2 to 3 ft 50 4 00 30 00
The white or gray bark is most conspicuous.	prolificum, Shrubby St. Johnwort. 2 to 4 ft.
Each 10 2 to 3 ft \$1 25 \$10 00	The form growing on mountains is of elegant
3 to 4 ft 1 60	compact growth and valuable as a hedge plant. The foliage is dark green and abundant, as are
4 to 5 ft 2 00 18 00	the bright yellow blossoms which appear in
sylvatica, European Beech. 80 to 100 ft.	July and continue till September.
Compact growing tree; very useful for hedges.	Each 10
Each 10 18 to 24 in	1 to 2 ft \$ 40 \$ 3 60
	2 to 3 ft 50 4 00
FORSYTHIA intermedia, BORDER FORSYTHIA. 10 to 15 ft.	ILEX monticola, MOUNTAIN WINTERBERRY. 15 to 40 ft.
Floriferous; golden yellow.	Bright red fruit in profusion; largest of the
Each 10	deciduous Hollies.
18 to 24 in\$ 35 \$3 00	Each 10
2 to 3 ft 50 4 00	18 to 24 in\$ 30 \$2 40 2 to 3 ft 40 3 60
Hort. var of Forsythia. FORTUNE FORSYTHIA (suspensa fortunei). 10 to	3 to 4 ft. clumps 1 00 8 00
12 ft.	verticillata, Common Winterberry. 6 to
Dark-green foliage, arching branches, and	15 ft.
golden yellow flowers with twisted petals.	Perhaps the finest winter shrub, the scarlet
Each 10 3 to 4 ft \$ 60 \$5 00	fruits remaining on till late winter. Each 10
4 to 5 ft	12 to 18 in. clumps \$ 45 \$4:00
5 to 6 ft 1 00 8 00	18 to 24 in. clumps 60 5 00
Siebold Forsythia (suspensa sieboldi). 8 to	2 to 3 ft. clumps 1 00 8 00
	ITEA virginica, SWEETSPIRE. 2 to 6 ft.
12 ft.	
Strong, thick-growing type.	Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very
Strong, thick-growing type. Each 10	Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very fragrant flowers in June and July; leaves color
Strong, thick-growing type.	Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very
Strong, thick-growing type. Each 10 2½ to 3 ft. \$ 50 \$4 00 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00	Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very fragrant flowers in June and July; leaves color brilliant bronzes in fall.
Strong, thick-growing type. Each 10 2½ to 3 ft 50 \$4 00	Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very fragrant flowers in June and July; leaves color brilliant bronzes in fall. Each 10
Strong, thick-growing type. Each 10 2½ to 3 ft \$ 50 \$4 00 3 to 4 ft 75 6 00 GENISTA tinctoria, WOADWAXEN. 1 to 3 ft. This is the shrub that makes the Salem "pastures" a sheet of golden yellow in June. A	Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very fragrant flowers in June and July; leaves color brilliant bronzes in fall. Each 10 12 to 15 in
Strong, thick-growing type. Each 10 2½ to 3 ft \$ 50 \$4 00 3 to 4 ft 75 6 00 GENISTA tinctoria, Woadwaxen. 1 to 3 ft. This is the shrub that makes the Salem "pastures" a sheet of golden yellow in June. A fine undershrub for massing and rockwork.	Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very fragrant flowers in June and July; leaves color brilliant bronzes in fall. Each 10 12 to 15 in
Strong, thick-growing type. Each 10 2½ to 3 ft \$ 50 \$4 00 3 to 4 ft 75 6 00 GENISTA tinctoria, WOADWAXEN. 1 to 3 ft. This is the shrub that makes the Salem "pastures" a sheet of golden yellow in June. A	Fine shrub for wet or dry locations; very fragrant flowers in June and July; leaves color brilliant bronzes in fall. Each 10 12 to 15 in

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the hights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser hight given.

LARIX europaea (decidua), European Larch. 60 to 100 ft.	MALUS arnoldiana, Arnold Crab. Seedling variety of floribunda; originating in
One of the best known Larches of pyramidal	Arnold Arboretum, but dwarfer than parent.
growth.	Its long spreading and arching branches are
Each 10	very graceful, and flowers are produced on
1 to 2 ft \$ 50 \$4 00 leptolepis (kaempferi), Japanese Larch. 60	stems twice as long as floribunda. Considered by some most beautiful of all; yellow fruit.
to 80 ft.	Each 10
Beautiful Japanese species, rapid growth,	18 to 24 in \$ 60 \$5 00
foliage light bluish-green, very handsome as	2 to 3 ft
lawn tree.	atrosanguinea, CARMINE CRAB. 15 to 20 ft.
Each 10 3 to 4 ft \$2 00	This plant has the habit of M. floribunda, of
4 to 6 ft 3 00 \$24 00	which it is a probable hybrid. The brilliant
LEUCOTHOE racemosa, SWAMP LEUCOTHOE.	red flowers of this Flowering Crab are not surpassed.
4 to 10 ft.	Each 10 100
A Southern species which has proved hardy and	3 to 4 ft \$ 75 \$6 00
very desirable in shrub border. Each 10	4 to 5 ft 1 20 10 00 \$90 00
18 to 24 in \$ 60 \$5 00	5 to 6 ft 2 00 18 00
2 to 2½ ft 80 7 20	baccata mandshurica, MANCHURIAN CRAB.
recurva, Redtwig Leucothoe. 3 to 10 ft.	15 to 20 ft.
Similar to preceding but more spreading and beautiful, recurved, red twigs.	Low densely branched tree, pure white flowers over 1 inch across, and more fragrant than any
Each 10 100	other Asiatic Crabapple; fruit the size of a big
18 to 24 in \$ 60 \$5 00 \$40 00	pea, yellow-red.
2 to 3 ft 80 7 20	12 to 18 in\$1 00 each
LIGUSTRUM amurense, AMUR PRIVET. 4 to	coronaria, WILD FRAGRANT CRAB. 15 to 20 ft.
8 ft. Very hardy, upright growth, like California	Native Crab. White and pink flowers of most
Privet, which is so uncertain of hardiness.	delightful and penetrating fragrance. Fruit
Fine hedge plant and clips well.	makes a fine jelly. Each 10
Each 10 100	2 to 3 ft \$ 60 \$4 00
1 to 2 ft \$ 25 \$ \$2 00 \$18 00 2 to 2½ ft 40 3 20 24 00	3 to 4 ft
Hort. var. of Ligustrum.	floribunda, JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB. 15
REGEL PRIVET (ibota regelianum). 3 to 8 ft.	to 25 ft.
Another very hardy sort, spreading habit; fine	Professor Sargent, Director of the Arnold
purple fruit.	Arboretum says: "This is one of the handsomest and most satisfactory of all flowering trees for
Each 10 100 18 to 24 in \$ 40 \$3 50	this climate; it blooms every year without fail.
2 to 3 ft 60 4 00 \$36 00	The bright pink flower-buds are very beautiful;
3 to 4 ft 1 00 8 00	and the masses of small flowers, which com-
LONICERA bella albida. 6 to 15 ft.	pletely cover the branches are at first pink and then gradually become white." Yellowish fruit
The white variety of Lonicera bella. Each 10	about the size of a pea. Fruit hangs until
1 to 2 ft \$ 60 \$4 00	late spring, furnishing fine winter food for birds.
morrowi. 4 to 8 ft.	Each 10
White flowers, turning yellowish; blood-red	2 to 3 ft
fruit. Each 10	3 to 4 ft
1 to 2 ft \$ 60 \$4 00	ioensis florepleno, BECHTEL CRAB. 10 to 15 ft.
muendeniensis. 6 to 12 ft.	One of the showiest of double flowered forms
One of the best forms from Arnold Arboretum.	with bright pink flowers.
White or pinkish flowers, red fruit.	Each 10
Each 10 6 to 12 in. Seedlings \$ 30 \$ 2 40	2 to 3 ft
15 to 18 in. Seedlings 60 5 00	
LYONIA ligustrina, PRIVET ANDROMEDA. 4 to	micromalus, MIDGET CRAB. 10 to 15 ft. Very rare Japanese variety; small pale pink
10 ft.	delicate flowers followed by light yellow fruit.
A fine ericaceous plant, with nodding racemes of flowers in terminal panicles: glossy foliage.	12 to 18 in\$1 00 each
Each 10	niedzwetzkyana, REDVEIN CRAB. Small tree.
18 to 24 in \$ 60 \$5 00	This comes from Russian Turkestan and "is
2 to 3 ft	remarkable in the dark purplish-red color of
MALUS angustifolia, Southern Crab. 20 to 30 ft.	the flowers, branches, leaves and fruit." One of first to bloom.
Flowers fragrant; latest of American species to	Each 10
flower, and deeper pink than other native	2 to 3 ft \$ 75 \$6 00
species; fruit yellow-green.	3 to 4 ft 1 00 8 00
Each 10 12 to 15 in \$ 75 \$6 00	4 to 5 ft 1 50 14 00 5 to 6 ft 2 00 18 00
	2 00 010 2 00 10 00



Malus floribunda, Japanese Flowering Crab

THE FLOWERING CRABS

(Maluses)

The Flowering Crabs have few rivals among gorgeous spring-flowering trees and shrubs. At the Arnold Arboretum one of the important events of the year is the blooming of the Crabs, followed by the showy fruit.

They are of easy culture, and whether planted singly or in masses, give remarkable and quick results. Not only are the Flowering Crabs beautiful on the small lawn, but they are used to greatest advantage on a large scale in woodland and other mass plantings. as are Dogwoods and Hawthorns. No group of plants have greater value for enlivening open forest parks and the country roadside. They present striking effects when planted on parking strips of boulevards and wide, city streets.

MALUS parkmani, PARKMAN CRAB. 12 to 20 ft.	MYRICA carolinensis (cerifera), NORTHERN
A shapely small tree forming narrow vase-like	BAYBERRY. 2 to 8 ft.
head. Globose reddish fruit size of a small	The finest of ground-covers; dark glossy foliage
pea. Very fine rose-colored flowers on long	and conspicuous white fruit in profusion,
slender stems.	hanging till into spring.
Each 10	Each 10 100 6 to 12 in \$ 35 \$2 80 \$22 00
3 to 4 ft \$1 00 \$8 00 4 to 5 ft 1 50 12 50	6 to 12 in
4 to 5 ft 1 50 12 50 5 to 6 ft 2 00 18 00	Clean shrub with fine foliage covered with
5 to 6 ft 2 00 18 00	catkins in early spring. Fine for borders of
prunifolia rinki (ringo), Chinese Apple. 15	ponds.
to 18 ft.	Each 10 100
Wide spreading, small tree with pinkish flowers	12 to 18 in \$ 40 \$3 20 \$28 00
and yellow fruit; quite juicy and edible.	18 to 24 in. clumps 80 7 00 60 00
Each 10 18 to 24 in \$ 75 \$6 00	OSTRYA virginiana, HOPHORNBEAM. 15 to 40 ft.
18 to 24 in \$ 75 \$6 00 2 to 3 ft 1 25 10 00	Clean-growing tree, and fine for hedges.
- "	Each 10
robusta. 20 to 40 ft.	3 to 4 ft\$1 00 \$8 00
This is the handsomest of white flowered Crabs	OXYDENDRUM arboreum, Sourwood. 15 to
and one of the most beautiful spring flowering	60 ft.
trees. Fragrant, pure white flowers more than	This cannot be recommended too highly. New
1 inch in diameter; fruit dull red. Each 10	twigs are bright red and foliage colors bril- liantly in autumn. Profusion of flowers
18 to 24 in \$ 75 \$6 00	resembling Lilies-of-the-valley in drooping
2 to 2½ ft 1 00	racemes. Should be planted very freely.
	Each 10 100
sargenti, SARGENT CRAB.	1 to 2 ft \$ 40 \$ 3 20 \$ 30 00
Low shrub growing naturally on borders of	2 to 3 ft 60 5 00 40 00
salt marshes. Small flowers in crowded clusters; white or pale straw color flowers; bright	3 to 4 ft 80 7 20 60 00
scarlet fruit remains on branches till spring.	4 to 5 ft 1 00 8 00 70 00
Each 10	PHELLODENDRON amurense. 30 to 50 ft.
6 to 12 in \$ 75 \$6 00	Annual branchlets orange-yellow or yellowish
12 to 18 in 1 20 10 00	gray. A new tree of great value.
baida-basi Sountanawan Cara	Each 10 9 to 12 in \$ 50 \$4 00
scheideckeri, Scheidecker Crab. Small pyramidal tree; small pink flowers in	sachalinense. 40 to 50 ft.
greatest profusion. Should be in every collec-	The hardiest species and a splendid tree; showy
tion.	black fruit in broad panicles.
Each 10	Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft \$ 75 \$6 00	1 to 2 ft \$ 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
sieboldi calocarpa.	2 to 3 ft
Large tree-like shrub and one of the hand-	3 to 4 ft 1 00 8 00
somest of the Crabs. Large flowers and	PHILADELPHUS coronarius (nivatis), SWEET
bright red lustrous fruit.	Mockorange. 6 to 10 ft.
Each 10	Fragrant flowers, dense racemes, white or often
12 to 18 in \$ 60 \$5 00	light creamy tone. May and June. Each 10
18 to 24 in 1 00 8 00	12 to 15 in \$ 60 \$5 00
spectabilis, CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. 15	cononarius grandiflorus, BIG SWEET MOCK-
to 25 ft.	ORANGE. 8 to 12 ft.
Tall Shrub or small tree, with erect, slightly	Larger flowers than in the species.
spreading stems, large pink flowers, more or	Each 10
less double, and medium-sized yellow fruits.	1 to 2 ft \$ 60 \$5 00
Each 10	lemoinei, Lemoine Mockorange. 5 to 8 ft.
2 to 3 ft \$ 75 \$6 00	Tree flowering in dense racemes, having delicate but charming perfume.
3 to 4 ft 1 00 8 00	Each 10
toringo, TORINGO CRAB.	1 to 2 ft \$ 60 \$5 00
Shrubby, small pink flowers, late.	PIERIS mariana, STAGGERBUSH. 2 to 4 ft.
Each 10	A dainty ericaceous plant with drooping white
2½ to 3 ft\$1 00 \$8 00	or pale pink flowers in May.
toringoides. 20 to 30 ft.	Each 10 100
Small tree with gracefully drooping branches,	6 to 9 in \$ 40 \$3 00 \$20 00
white flowers and small pear-shaped red fruit.	POPULUS simoni, SIMON POPLAR.
18 to 24 in\$1 00 each	Rapid grower, useful as quick growing wind-
	break. Each 10
zumi, Zumi Crab. Pink and white flowers. Slender tree from	18 to 24 in \$ 75 \$6 00
elevated regions of Central Japan.	2 to 2½ ft 1 00 8 00
18 to 24 in\$1 00 each	Hort. var. of Populus.
- Journal of Guon	LOMBARDY POPLAR (nigra italica; fastigata). 40
MENZIESIA pilosa, ALLEGHANY MENZIESIA. 2	to 60 ft.
to 6 ft.	Of great value for places where a columnar
Very fine ericaceous plant, with pink bells and	tree is needed; not long lived.
bright red bark.	Each 10 100
Each 10 100 12 to 18 in \$ 60 \$4 00 \$35 00	2 to 3 ft
18 to 24 in	4 to 5 ft 60 4 00 36 00
	3
3	

KELSEY'S HAR	DY
PRUNUS americana, AMERICAN PLU 20 ft.	um. 8 to
A fine species for thickets and borde	re
Each 10	100
9 to 12 in. Seedlings \$ 15 \$1 2	5 \$10 00
1 to 2 ft 35 3 0	0 24 00
2 to 3 ft 50 4 0	0
. besseyi, Western Sandcherry. 2 to	
Prostrate habit and good for edging	s and low
plantings; showy fruit and flowers. Each 10	100
2 to 3 ft \$ 40 \$3 6	
3 to 4 ft 60 5 0	
	0 10 00
maritima, BEACH PLUM. 2 to 10 ft.	
Low bush, splendid for shore pla sandy locations; a shower of white	nting and
early spring; showy purple fruit wh	
fine jelly.	ion makes
Each 10	
6 to 12 in \$ 35 \$2 5	0
1 to 2 ft 60 4 0	0
pumila, Sandcherry. 4 to 8 ft. Becoming decumbent; showy flower black fruit.	rs; purple-
Each 10	100
18 to 24 in \$ 50 \$3 5	
2 to 2½ ft 75 6 0	0 \$45 00
tomentosa, Manchu Plum. 8 to 15 Small tree or dense bush; flowers with bright red calyx.	
Each 10	
12 to 18 in \$ 50 \$4 0	0
virginiana leucocarpa, Amber Che 6 to 12 ft	OKEBERRY.
Showy yellow fruited variety.	
Each 10	
9 to 12 in \$ 35 \$3 0	0
QUERCUS macrocarpa, Mossycup O. 160 ft.	AK. 80 to
Spreading branches, forming a broken	oad round
8 to 12 ft\$4 to 8 00 each	
palustris, PIN OAK. 80 to 120 ft.	
Handsome tree, much used for stree	t planting;
branches often pendulous; leaves	color bril-
liantly in autumn.	

RHUS copallina, SHINING SUMAC. 5 to 15 ft. One of the finest foliaged plants of the genus and colors brilliantly in the fall. Does well in dry soil. Each \$3 20 1 to 2 ft. \$ 40 glabra, SMOOTH SUMAC. 4 to 15 ft. Fine sort, with showy fruit. Each 10 \$3 20 1 to 2 ft. \$ 35 2 to 3 ft. 50 4 00 typhina, Staghorn Sumac. 15 to 30 ft. Very showy crimson fruit, rapid grower, fine for massing where there is lots of room. Each 10 1 to 2 ft. Seedlings \$ 25

ROBINIA hispida, ROSE-ACACIA. 1 to 3 ft.
Bright rose-colored or pale purple flowers.
Each 10
1 to 2 ft. \$ 35 \$ \$3 00

kelseyi, Kelsey Locust. 4 to 8 ft.

A new species, discovered by us in the Carolina mountains. Bright pink or rose-colored flowers, resembling the sweet pea. Does well in dry or moist situations. Very graceful.

Each 10

ROSA acicularis, PRICKLY ROSE. 2 to 6 ft.
Flowers deep rose, fragrant in early spring.

Each 10
1 to 2 ft. 60 \$5 00

Each 10
5 to 6 ft.\$1 25 \$10 00
10 to 14 ft. ...\$4 to 10 00 each
rubra, COMMON RED OAK. 80 to 150 ft.
One of the best for street planting or for the lawn; rapid growth, making a broad, round-topped head; fine fall coloring.
8 to 14 ft. ...\$4 to \$8,00 each

RHAMNUS dahurica, DAHURIAN BUCKTHORN. 15 to 30 ft.

Usually a large, thorny shrub with abundant black fruit.

Each 3 to 4'ft. \$ 40 \$3 60 4 to 5 ft. 1 00 8 00

RHODORA canadensis, RHODORA. Ito 3 ft.

This is really an Azalea with bright rose purple flowers in May; will thrive in bog garden.

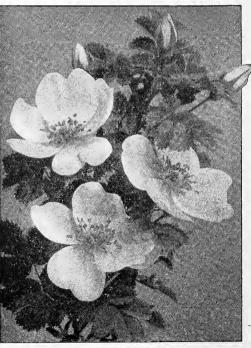
Each 10 100

12 to 18 in......\$1 25 \$10 00 \$90 00

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides, JETBEAD. 3 to 6 ft.

Large pure white flowers in May or June.
Shiny black and very showy seed.

Each 10



Rosa spinosissima

ROSA lucida, LUCIDA ROSE. 2 to 4 ft.	SORBUS americana, American Mountain-Ash.
One of the best; bright pink; dense growth. Each 10 100	15 to 30 ft. Brilliant bright red fruit in big clusters.
6 to 12 in \$ 25 \$2 00 \$18 00	3 to 4 ft\$1 00 each
1 to 2 ft 40 3 50	japonica (callosa). 2 to 4 ft.
2 to 2½ ft 60 5 00	Dwarf white form for low edgings. Each 10
lucida alba, White Lucida Rose. 2 to 4 ft. Very showy, pure white flowers and yellow	12 to 15 in \$ 50 \$4 00
stems.	thunbergi, Thunberg Spiraea. 3 to 4 ft.
Each 10 100	Flowers cover the plant like a mantle of snow. Each 10
6 to 12 in\$ 80 \$7 20 \$60 00 12 to 18 in 1 00 8 00	2 to 3 ft \$ 50 \$4 00
nitida, Bristly Rose. 2 to 6 ft.	vanhouttei, VANHOUTTE SPIRAEA. 5 to 6 ft.
Hairy stems; deep pink flowers.	Graceful shrub, with arching branches; one of the best.
Each 10	Each 10 100
12 to 15 in \$ 35 \$3 20	1 to 2 ft \$ 35 \$ \$3 20 \$30_00
rugosa (ferox), Rugosa Rose. 4 to 8 ft.	2 to 3 ft 50 4 00 32_00 Hort. var. of Spiraea.
Well-known hedge plant; fine large fruit. Each 10	Anthony Waterer. 2 to 4 ft.
6 to 12 in \$ 25 \$2 00	A good hedge plant, with dark reddish flowers.
12 to 18 in	Each 10
spinosissima, Scotch Rose. 3 to 8 ft.	6 to 12 in
Large white flowers, with mass of yellow stamens. One of the choicest of ornamentals.	BILLIARD S. (billiardi). 4 to 6 ft. Bright pink flowers. July and August.
Each 10 100	Each 10
12 to 18 in \$ 60 \$4 20 \$40 00	2 to 3 ft \$ 75 \$6 00 White Billiard (billiardi alba).
18 to 24 in	White variety of preceding.
spinosissima altaica, Altai Rose. 4 to 8 ft. More vigorous variety with large white flowers.	Each 10
Each 10 100	18 to 24 in \$ 60 \$5 00
9 to 12 in. Seedlings \$ 40 \$3 50 \$30 00	STEWARTIA pentagyna, Mountain Stewartia. 6 to 15 ft.
RUBUS laciniatus, CUTLEAF BLACKBERRY. 6 to	This, the so-called "American Camellia" is
12 ft.	one of the most rare and beautiful of all North
Straggling bush or vine, beautiful white or blush flowers, black fruit.	American shrubs. Erect, well-foliaged, and
Each 10	with large, axillary flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with white creamy petals, deeply crenulated in
12 to 15 in \$ 40 \$3 00	the margins, resembling the single Camellia.
odoratus, Flowering Raspberry. 3 to 6 ft.	June.
Large rose-purple flowers and red fruit; very large showy leaves. A fine undershrub and	Each 10 18 to 24 in\$1 50 \$12 50
suitable for damp woods.	$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft. } \dots 2 00 18 00$
Each 10	SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus, Common
18 to 24 in \$ 35 \$3 20	Snowberry. 3 to 5 ft.
SALIX, WILLOW.	A native with very showy, pure white fruit hanging in large clusters until late winter.
Our collection of Willows covers almost all the species that are planted in the Arnold Arbore-	Each 10 100
tum, and we have others in smaller quantities.	2 to 3 ft \$ 60 \$5 00 \$40 00
that have lately been discovered in China and	racemosus Iaevigatus, Garden Snowberry. 4 to 6 ft.
elsewhere. Many of the Willows are charming dwarf and semi-prostrate shrubs, notably	Larger leaves and larger clusters of fruit than
beautiful, with bright yellow, brown, and	the preceding variety.
green branchlets, or sometimes covered with a	Each 10 18 to 24 in \$ 60 \$5 00
white bloom. The catkins are extremely	vulgaris, Coralberry. 2 to 5 ft.
showy and range from tiny balls of down to golden yellow.spikes. Most of them thrive	The red or purplish fruit is produced in great
both in dry soils or in very moist locations.	profusion and hangs on till early spring.
The Federal Horticultural Board has quar-	Each 10 100 2 to 3 ft \$ 60 \$5 00 \$40 00
antined interstate shipments of all Willows and Poplars from this section claiming that the satin	3 to 4 ft
moth has been found and that it is a dangerous	SYRINGA japonica, JAPANESE TREE LILAC. 20
insect: so aithough our stock is clean me are not	to 30 ft.
allowed to ship it excepting in this district, and my customers are deprived of buying some of the	Large clusters of creamy white flowers in June and July.
choicest of all new rare and beautiful ornamentals.	Each 10
It is more profitable to hunt bugs than to grow	3 to 4 ft
plants.	4 to 5 ft 1 00 8 00 persica, Persian Lilac. 5 to 10 ft.
SAMBUCUS canadensis, AMERICAN ELDER. 6	Flowers pale lilac. May or June.
to 12 ft.	Each 10
One of our showiest native shrubs with white flowers in large flat-topped cymes; profuse	12 to 15 in
black fruit in August and September.	Blue or purple flowers in May.
Each 10	Each 10 100
1 to 2 ft	2 to 3 ft. clumps \$ 80 \$7 20 \$60 00 3 to 4 ft. clumps 1 25 10 00 90 00
- ** * ***	3 to 4 ft. clumps 1 25 10 00 90 00

SYRINGA vulgaris alba, Common White Lilac. 15 to 20 ft.	VIBURNUM cassinoides, WITHE-ROD. 6 to 15 ft. Upright, white flowers and pink fruit, changing
Does not "sucker" from the ground like	to dark blue.
vulgaris. Each 10 100	Each 10 2 to 3 ft \$ 60 \$5 00
2 to 3 ft \$ 80 \$7 20 \$60 00	3 to 4 ft
3 to 4 ft 1 25 10 00 90 00 TILIA americana, American Linden. 60 to 120	4 to 5 ft 1 25 10 00
ft.	dentatum, Arrowwood. 4 to 10 ft. Dense-growing; creamy white flowers in late
Large heart-shaped leaves, turning yellow in autumn; flowers creamy white. A grand tree	spring; berries blue-black.
for street or park.	Each 10 3 to 4 ft. clumps \$ 75 \$6 00
Each 10 4 to 6 ft \$ 75 \$6 00	4 to 5 ft. clumps 1 25 10 00
4 to 6 ft \$ 75 \$6 00 6 to 8 ft. 1½ to 1¾ in.	WIDTIDAYIM I
cal 1 60 14 00	VIBURNUM lantana, WAYFARING TREE. 10 to 15 ft. Red fruit, changing to black.
8 to 12 ft. specimens \$3 to 7 00 each tomentosa, Silver Linden. 60 to 100 ft.	Each 10 100
Very distinct shade tree of pyramidal form;	1 to 2 ft \$ 75 \$6 00 \$50 00 2 to 3 ft 1 25 10 00
leaves silvery underneath.	
Each 10 4 to 6 ft \$2 00 \$18 00	lentago, Sheepberry. 8 to 15 ft.
6 to 8 ft 3 00 28 00	Glossy black fruit. Each 10
vulgaris (europaea), Common Linden. 60 to	9 to 12 in \$ 35 \$3 20
120 ft. A large handsome tree, valuable for street and	1 to 2 ft 50 4 00 2 to 2½ ft 75 6 00
lawns.	
10 to 18 ft. specimens \$10 to 35 00 each,	opulus, European Cranberrybush. 8 to 12 ft. Berries scarlet, persistent until into winter.
ULMUS americana, AMERICAN ELM. 60 to 120 ft.	Each 10
One of our most stately trees for street, woods	1 to 2 ft \$ 60 \$5 00 2 to 3 ft 1 00 8 00
or lawn.	2 to 3 ft 1 00 8 00 3 to 4 ft 1 50 12 00
Each 10 100 6 to 8 ft \$1 00 \$8 00 \$70 00	4 to 5 ft 2 00 18 00
8 to 10 ft. 1¾ to 2	opulus nanum, DWARF CRANBERRYBUSH. 6 in.
in. cal 1 50 12 00 100 00 10 to 12 ft. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 ft.
in. cal 2 00 18 00 160 00	Dwarf, compact; suitable for rockeries or for edgings to beds; very hardy.
12 to 14 ft. 2 to 2½	Each 10
in. cal 4 00 36 00 340 00 VACCINIUM corymbosum, Highbush Blue-	6 to 12 in \$ 60 \$5 00 12 to 18 in 1 25 10 00
BERRY. 4 to 12 ft.	18 to 24 in 1 75 16 00
Without doubt one of our finest shrubs for border planting or with evergreens. Leaves	sieboldi, Siebold Viburnum. 6 to 10 ft.
turn crimson and claret in autumn. Fine	White flowers, May or June; fruit changing
clumps are offered.	from pink to bluish-black. Each 10
Each 10 100 12 to 18 in \$ 80 \$7 50 \$60 00	18 to 24 in\$1 00 \$8 00
18 to 24 in 1 00 8 00 75 00	2 to 3 ft 1 40 12 00
2 to 3 ft 1 50	tomentosum, JAPANESE DOUBLEFILE VIBUR-
3 to 4 ft 3 00 28 00 240 00 4 to 5 ft 4 00 36 00 340 00	NUM. 6 to 12 ft.
pallidum, Blueridge Blueberry. 2 to 6 ft.	Large white flower-clusters; good foliage. Each 10
One of the choicest Blueberries from the Southern Alleghanies. A splendid border	3 to 4 ft\$1 25 \$10 00
shrub, which has fruit of extra quality.	WINIGHT A 1111 Days Warrant A to 10 ft
Each 10 100 3 to 6 in \$ 35 \$ 30 \$ 28 00	WEIGELA amabilis, Rose Weigela. 4 to 10 ft. Abundant flowers, changing from white or pale
18 to 24 in	pink to carmine.
stamineum, DEERBERRY. 2 to 5 ft.	Each 10 12 to 18 in \$ 50 \$4 00
A splendid species, with drooping clusters of white flowers and large green and purple fruit.	
Each 10	rosea, PINK WEIGELA. 4 to 8 ft. Flowers pink or deep rose. May or June.
9 to 12 in \$ 40 \$3 60	Each 10
VIBURNUM alnifolium (lantanoides), Hobble- bush. 3 to 10 ft.	1 to 2 ft \$ 60 \$5 00
Large showy flowers and clusters of black fruit.	ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. YELLOWROOT. 1 to 4 ft.
Leaves large, conspicuous and color gorgeously in early fall thru shades of yellow to deep	The finest American undershrub for planting
bronzes and reds.	under trees, along roadways, or where condi-
Each 10	tions of extreme moisture prevail. Finely cut green foliage which turns orange and yellow in
1 to 2 ft \$ 75 \$6 00 americanum, American Cranberrybush. 8	autumn. Peculiar brown-purple flowers in
to 12 ft.	pendulous racemes appear early. Each 10 100
Brilliant scarlet fruit, very persistent; finer variety than European Cranberrybush.	6 to 12 in. clumps . \$ 35 \$3 20 \$30 00
Each 10	12 to 18 in. clumps 50 4 00 32 00
1 to 2 ft \$ 60 \$5 00	18 to 24 in. clumps 80 7 20 60 00

VINES, CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the hights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser hight given.

Often exceed the tesser hight grown.	
AMPELOPSIS (Vitis) heterophylla, TRICOLOR CREEPER. Heartshaped leaves, deeply 3 to 5 lobed; very striking red, white and blue fruit.	EUONYMUS radicans, WINTERCREEPER. 15 to 25 ft. Shrubby vine, often reaching a hight of 20 feet; dark evergreen foliage. This takes the place
Each 10 1 to 2 ft \$ 45 \$4 00 2 to 2½ ft 75 6 00	of English Ivy in northern latitudes. Each 10 100 Strong \$ 40 \$3 20 \$30 00
quinquefolia, VIRGINIA CREEPER. Strong rambling vine with foliage coloring beautifully in autumn; does not cling well. Each 10 2 to 3 ft \$ 50 \$4 00	Heavier
quinquefolia engelmanni, Engelmann Creeper. This is the clinging form of the well-known Virginia Creeper. The leaves are much thinner and smaller than in the ordinary variety, the whole plant lacking the coarseness that characterizes A. quinquefolia, and it clings to walls like Ivy. The fall coloring is exceedingly brilliant and vastly superior to the common form, which is not used where the new variety is known and can be had. Each 10 12 to 18 in\$ 40 \$3 20	Each 10 100 Strong \$50 \$4 00 \$36 00 Largeleaf Wintercreeper (radicans vegetus). Larger foliage, yellowish green a very fine variety. Each 10 100 Strong \$50 \$4 00 \$36 00 POLYGONUM baldschuanicum, Silver Fleecevine. Rapid grower, covered with a sheet of white or pink-tinged flowers in long racemes. 18 to 24 in \$1 00 each
tricuspidata (veitchi). Japanese Creeper. Well-known vine for covering walls, etc., sometimes called Boston Ivy. Three-lobed leaves; shiny blue-black fruit. Each 10 100	ROSA, Rose. We can supply the leading varieties of climbing roses in strong plants. Each 10 100 \$100 \$8 40 \$75 00
9 to 12 in\$ 40 \$3 20 12 to 18 in65 5 00 \$40 00 vitacea, THICKET CREEPER. Dark green serrate leaves; fruit bluish black. Each 10 15 to 18 in\$ 75 \$6.00 CELASTRUS orbiculatus punctatus, CHRIST- MAS BITTERSWEET.	DOROTHY PERKINS, Light Pink. CRIMSON RAMBLER, Crimson. EXCELSA, Crimson. PINK RAMBLER, Pink. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE, Bright pink, striped white. SILVER MOON, Silvery white, yellow center. YELLOW RAMBLER, Yellow. SETIGERA, Single deep rose.
Scarlet, showy fruit, hanging until into January. A splendid vine for walls, trees, etc. Each 10 100 6 to 12 in \$ 25 \$1 80 \$15 00 1 to 2 ft. 35 3 00 24 00 2 to 2½ ft. 50 4 00 32 00	TAUSENDSCHON, Rosy carmine. TENNESSEE BELLE, Pink. VEILCHENELAU, Reddish lilac. WHITE PERKINS, White. WICHURAIANA, Pure White, in clusters, and other standard varieties.
CLEMATIS crispa, CURLY CLEMATIS. 3 to 5 ft. Purple bell-shaped flowers. June to September. Each 10	SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides, JAPANESE HYDRANGEAVINE. Fine for tree trunks, walls, etc. Will cling to brick and stonework. Beautiful reddish bark. A remarkably fine shrub. 12 to 15 in\$1 50 each
Vigorous climber; the white fragrant flowers cover the plant in late summer. Each 10 100 Heavy \$ 40 \$3 50 \$30\cdot 00	VACCINIUM vitis-idaea, Cowberry. Prostrate evergreen trailer, rarely over three inches in hight; very hardy and fine for

EUONYMUS obovatus, RUNNING STRAWBERRYBUSH. 1 to 11/2 ft.

virginiana, Virginia Clematis. 10 to 20 ft. Native climber; hardy and graceful; white; fruit very showy. Each 10

\$ 40

Heavy \$ 40

Fine ground cover, particularly for very shady places.

Each 10 12 to 15 in...... \$ 50 \$4 00 rockwork and covering sandy spots.

18 to 24 in......\$1 00 each

18 to 24 in......\$1 00 each

clusters about six inches long.

sinensis alba, White Chinese Wisteria One of the best old-fashioned sorts with flower

3 to 6 in..........\$1 00 \$8 00

WISTERIA multijuga (blue), LONGCLUSTER

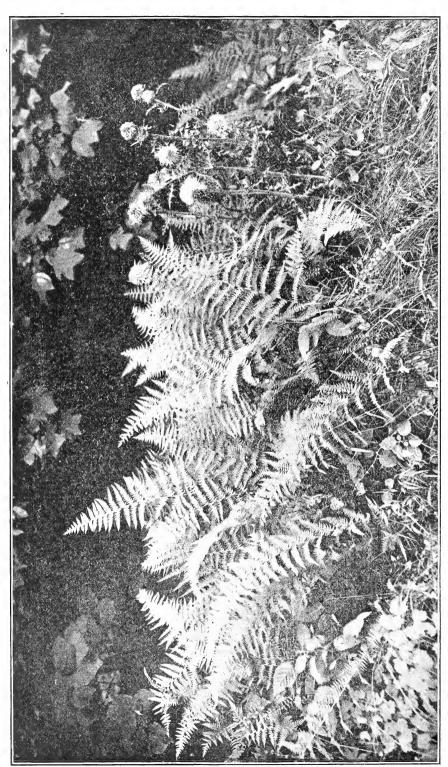
Each

Japanese variety; light blue racemes 2 feet long.

10

\$3 50 \$30 00

\$3 50



Dennstedtia (Dicksonia), Hayscented Fern

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the hights attained of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in a wild state; under cultivation they usually reach and often exceed the lesser hight given.

Ferns

Prices of Ferns unless otherwise noted: \$.25 each; \$2.10 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

ADIANTUM pedatum, AMERICAN MAIDENHAIR FERN. 8 to 20 in.

ASPLENIUM platyneuron (ebeneum), EBONY SPLEENWORT. 9 to 18 in. \$.10 each. trichomanes, MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. 3 to 8 in.

ATHYRIUM (Asplenium), filixfemina, LADY-FERN. 16 to 40 in.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera, BERRY BLADDERFERN. 12 to 24 in. fragilis, BRITTLEFERN. 4 to 12 in.

DENNSTEDTIA (Dicksonia) punctilobula, HAY-SCENTED FERN. Each 10 100

\$1 80 \$16 00 20 to 40 in..... \$ 20 DRYOPTERIS cristata, CRESTED WOODFERN. 12 to 24 in.

goldieana, Goldie Fern.

Each 10 \$3 60 24 to 40 in..... \$ 40 (Aspidium) marginalis, Leather Woodfern. noveboracensis, New York Fern. 12 in. spinulosa, Toothed Woodfern. 18 to 24 in. thelypteris, Marshfern. 12 to 18 in.

LYGODIUM palmatum, HARTFORD FERN. Each 10

\$4 50 12 to 36 in..... \$ 50

POLYPODIUM vulgare, COMMON POLYPODY.

POLYSTICHUM (Dryopteris) acrostichoides, CHRISTMAS FERN. 24 to 36 in.

PTERETIS (Onoclea) nodulosa, OSTRICH FERN.

ONOCLEA sensibilis, SENSITIVE FERN. 6 to 12 in.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea, CINNAMON FERN.

100 Each 10 \$3 60 32 to 60 in..... \$ 40 \$32 00 claytoniana, CLAYTON FERN. Each 10 100

24 to 36 in..... \$32 00 \$3.60 .. \$ 40 regalis, ROYALFERN. Each 100

12 to 16 in..... \$ 40 \$3.60 \$32 00

WOODSIA obtusa, Common Woodsia. 8 to 20 in

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

In this list will be found a collection of hardy herbaceous perennials that will give a good succession of bloom from early spring to late autumn. Nearly all are of easy culture. The usual list of herbaceous perennials offered in American catalogs can be secured and shipped with other orders, so that customers may feel safe in getting full collections.

Prices of herbaceous perennials unless otherwise noted: \$.30 each; \$2.40 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

ACTÆA rubra, RED BANEBERRY. Scarlet fruit.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials (Continued)

ASTERS, in variety. 3 to 6 ft. White, blue, etc.

CALTHA palustris, MARSHMARIGOLD. 8 in. Yellow. April.

CHELONE glabra (alba), WHITE TURTLEHEAD. 2 to 4 ft. White. June.

lyoni, PINK TURTLEHEAD. 2 to 4 ft. Pink. June.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, hardy. 2 to 4 ft. Fall. coreanum, Korean Chrysanthemum.

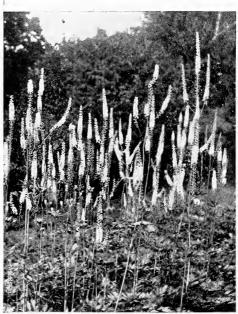
A new species from Korea introduced by Boxford-Highlands Nursery. Blooms very late, after first frosts; large white single flowers 1½ inches in diameter, turning to pink and purple shades. A remarkably fine low-growing plant to extend the flowering season almost into winter.

\$5 00 \$ 75

CIMICIFUGA racemosa, COHOSH BUGBANE. 3 to 6 tt. White, July.

CONVALLARIA majalis, LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. 6 to 8 in. White. April to June.

CORNUS ORNUS canadensis, BUNCHBERRY. "Collected" clumps. 4 to 8 in. Flowers white; berries bright red. April, May.



Cimicifuga racemosa. A charming perennial

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule, PINK LADYSLIPPER. 6 to 12 in. Lip rose-purple, rarely white. Large pink-purple flowers with thick clusters of leaves. May and June.

californicum, California Ladyslipper. 1 to 2 ft. White with greenish sepals.

Each \$5 00 \$ 75

fasciculatum. 6 to 12 in.

Flowers greenish brown.

Each 10 . \$ 75 \$6 00

montanum. 1 to 2 ft.

A delicate species from the northwest. Flowers purple and white in June.

Each 10 \$ 75 \$6 00

pubescens (hirsutum), Common Ladyslipper. 1 to 2 ft.

Bright yellow flowers called slippers, sometimes three to five on each stem.

Each 10 \$4 40

..... \$ 50 reginae (spectabilis), Showy Ladyslipper. 1 to 2 ft.

The handsomest and one of the rarest of hardy Orchids. The broadly ovate sepals and petals are pure white, while the large inflated pouch is a beautiful soft red rose-color. A strong grower, preferring peat soils. Succeeds well in the Rhododendron bed or in the bog. June and early July.

Per crown \$ 30 each

DICENTRA eximia, FRINGE BLEEDINGHEART. 12 to 18 in.

Pink; all summer.

spectabilis, BLEEDINGHEART. 3 ft. Purple and Each 10 red. May.\$ 75 \$6 00

- DIONAEA muscipula, VENUS FLYTRAP. 4 to 20 in. A most curious and rare insectivorous plant with extraordinary irritable leaves, furnished with sensitive hairs, which, when touched, induce the leaves to close forcibly, holding fast any venturesome insect. The small, white flowers are in clusters on the ends of stems 4 to 6 inches high. Very interesting for the winter garden and to study. Pot in sandy loam or swamp moss, keeping moist, or plant outside with the Sarracenias and mulch heavily in winter.
- DROSERA rotundifolia, ROUNDLEAF SUNDEW. 2 to 4 in. White. June.
- GALAX aphylla, GALAX. A low ground-covering evergreen, with heart-shaped, crenate-toothed leaves of striking beauty, and white flowers borne on a graceful scape 12 to 18 inches high. The thick leaves turn brilliant shades of bronze, red, and crimson in autumn, remaining so through the winter. A remarkable ground-covering plant, particularly for use in the Rhododendron bed and shady banks.
- GILLENIA (Porteranthus) stipulata, IN PHYSIC. 2 to 3 ft. Pink and white. July. Indian
- HABENARIA ciliaris, YELLOW FRINGE-ORCHIS. 12 to 18 in. Bright yellow. July.
- HEMEROCALLIS, GOLD DUST. 2 to 3 ft. Bronze-yellow. May, June.

dumortieri (sieboldi), EARLY DAYLILY. 2 ft. Yellow and bronze. June.

fulva (disticha), OLD-FASHIONED DAYLILY. Flowers orange. July, August.

middendorfi, AMUR DAYLILY. 2 to 3 ft. Golden yellow. June.

thunbergi, JAPANESE DAYLILY. 3 to 4 ft. Light yellow. June.

HEPATICA triloba (hepatica), ROUNDLOBE HE-PATICA. Scapes 4 to 6 in. Flowers earliest spring.

HOSTA (Funkia) lancifolia, LANCELEAF DAYLILY. 12 to 18 in. Light blue. July, August.

Hort. var. of Hosta.

BIG COMMON DAYLILY (plantaginea grandiflora). 12 to 18 in. White. August.

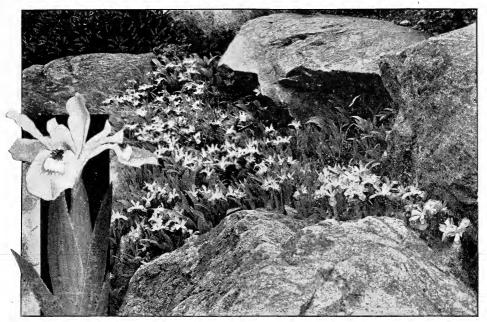
- HYDRASTIS canadensis, GOLDENSEAL. 4 to 12 in. White. May.
- IRIS cristata, CREST IRIS. 3 to 6 in. Light blue.
 - germanica, GERMAN IRIS. Mixed varieties.
 1 to 3 ft. May, June.
 - kaempferi, JAPANESE IRIS. 2 to 3 ft. Leaves 1 to 1½ ft. Flowers blue, violet, etc., sometimes white, spreading 3 to 5 inches across. June to August.
 - pseudacorus, Common Yellow Iris. 3 to 4 ft. Bright yellow. May, June.
 - verna, VERNAL IRIS. 6 to 8 in. Blue. April, May.
 - versicolor (virginica), Common Blue Iris. 2 to 3 ft. Blue. May, June.
- Hort, var. of Iris sibirica.

Snow Queen, 12 to 18 in. White. May.

- LAMIUM maculatum (album), Spotted Dead-NETTLE. Straggling or half trailing perennial. Flowers 1 inch long.
- LIATRIS spicata, SPIKE GAYFEATHER. 2 to 3 ft. Rose-purple. September.
- LILIUM canadense, CANADA LILY. 2 to 5 ft. Yellow or orange, usually spotted with brown. July. Loves deep, rich soil and shade, but stands open sun well.
 - carolinianum. CAROLINA LILY. 1 to 3 ft. Rare species of recurved type. Flowers orange, very fragrant, one to three on a stem. Stands dry conditions well.



Lilium canadense

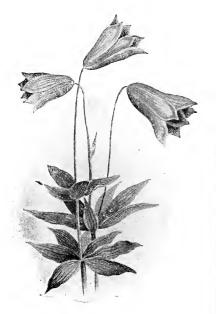


(Foto by H. P. K.)

Iris cristata as a Rockery Plant

LILIUM grayi, Grays Lily. 1½ to 3 ft. Introduced by me in 1888, it has proved the leader in the bell-shaped type of hardy Lilies. Dark red-brown petals, beautifully spotted. Bulbs are never very large.

100 1000 10 1st size \$1 25 \$10 00 \$80 00



Lilium grayi

LILIUM superbum, AMERICAN TURKSCAP LILY. 3 to 6 ft. No description will do justice to this magnificent American Lily. Golden, recurved petals, flowering in perfect pyramids, often forty on a single stalk. A clump is literally a blaze of scarlet and gold.

10 100 1st sizetigrinum, TIGER LILY.\$1 00 \$8 00 \$60 00 .

Flowers bright salmon-red, spotted purplishblack, anthers red. August to September. One of the hardiest, most permanent and most easily grown of all Lilies. Very beautiful. Each 10 1

\$3 20 \$28 00 \$0 40



Lilium superbum. Tens of thousands annually.



Bloodroot. One of our earliest Spring Flowers

LYSIMACHIA nummularia, Moneywort. 2 to 4 in. Bright yellow. June. PAEONIA, PEONY, in variety. Spring and early Each summer. 10 ...\$1 00 \$8 60 \$80 00 clumps PHLOX subulata, Moss PhLox. 3 to 4 in. Pink and purple. April, May. subulata alba, White Moss PhLox. 3 to 4 in. April. May. PONTEDERIA cordata, PICKERELWEED. 12 in. Violet-blue. July to September. SANGUINARIA canadensis, BLOODROOT. (Sanguinaria is shipped entirely at consignee's risk.) SANGUISORBA canadensis, AMERICAN BURNET. 2 to 4 ft. White. September. SARRACENIA drummondi, DRUMMOND PITCH-ERPLANT. 10 to 32 in. Flowers greenish purple to deep purple. Each \$ 40 \$3.60 flava, TRUMPET PITCHERPLANT. 10 to 34 in. Flowers flavous yellow. Each 10 8 to 24 in. Flowers with pale yellow petals. Each .. \$ 40 \$3 60 psittacina, PARROT PITCHERPLANT. 2 to 6 in. Flowers greenish purple to purple. Each ... \$ 40 \$3 60 purpurea, COMMON PITCHERPLANT. 2 to 10 in. Flowers greenish purple to purple. Each \$ 40 \$3 60 rubra, SWEET PITCHERPLANT. 6 to 20 in. Flowers crimson; scent of sweet violets. Each 10 .. \$ 40 \$3 60

SEMPERVIVUM californicum. Rosettes 2 in. diameter; flowers pale red.

fimbriatum, FRINGED HOUSELEEK. 2 to 4 in. Rosettes 1 to 1½ in. diameter; flowers bright red.

globiferum, GLOBE HOUSELEEK. Rosettes 1½ to 3 in. diameter; flowers pale yellow.

tectorum (robustum), Roof Houseleek. 1 ft. Rosettes 3 to 4 in. diameter; flowers pale red.

SHORTIA galacifolia, Oconee-bells. 6 to 8 in. The daintiest of rare plants, with clusters of large, wavy leaves, from which flower stems rise, bearing white or pink flowers, with crimpled petals in early April. Thrives best in Rhododendron'bed. Leaves colored rich bronze in fall.

Each 10 \$ 75 \$6 00

SOLIDAGO. in variety, Goldenrod. 1 to 5 ft, Yellow. Fall.

STENANTHIUM, robustum, Featherfleece.

3 to 5 ft. Tall, with extremely showy panicles often 2 feet long. The pure white flowers are borne on graceful compound panicles, often 2 to 3 feet long. A clump of these plants makes a show equaled by few herbaceous plants of any description. In northern latitudes it thrives best along stream or pond or in other moist locations.

STOKESIA laevis (cyanea), STOKESIA. 1 to 2 ft. Blue. August to October.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana, CAROLINA THERMOPSIS. 4 to 6 ft. Yellow. June, July.

TRILLIUM grandiflorum, SNOW TRILLIUM. 8 to 18 in. The finest and largest species. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across; in April and May. One of our best early spring flowers; white turning rose color or marked with green.

Each 10 100 1000 1st size \$ 20 \$ 60 \$5 00 \$35 00

TYPHA latifolia, COMMON CATTAIL. . 3 to 6 ft.

VIOLA cornuta, TUFTED PANSY, in variety. Fine colors. May to August.

pedata. BIRDSFOOT VIOLET. 3 to 5 in. Purple May to August.

Hort var. of V. pedata.

Pansy (bicolor), 3 to 5 in. Purple, two upper petals deep violet.

YUCCA flaceida, WEAKLEAF YUCCA. 3 to 5 ft. White. June, July.

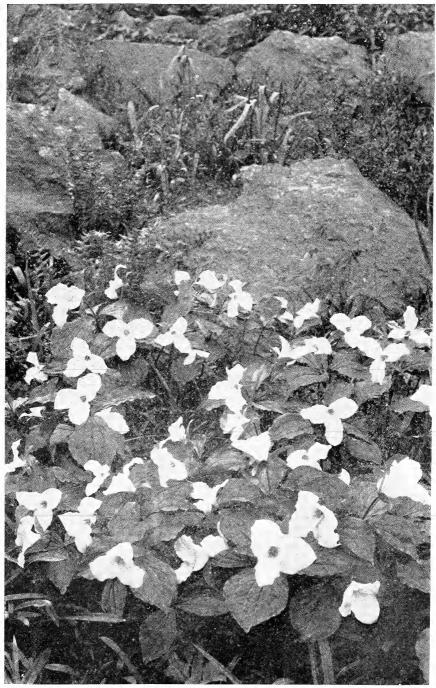
Each 10 clumps\$1 00 \$8 00



HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

BOXFORD—HIGHLANDS NURSERY

EAST BOXFORD, MASS.



Trillium grandiflorum



Rhododendron catawbiense massed around colonial building in Salem, Mass. Low ferns and evergreens for edgings. Planted by Harlan P. Kelsey



Leiophyllum prostratum as a rockery plant in Massachusetts

THE SUCCESSFUL RHODODENDRON BED

By Harlan P. Kelsey

This includes Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoes, Blueberries and other ericaceous genera, and similar native and exotic plants and often such "fillers" as Ferns, Lilies, etc., most of which delight in acid soil conditions, and which are usually grouped together to make what is termed the "Rhododendron Bed."

This class of plants is most at home in somewhat shady and damp situations, and in a porous soil supplying plenty of humus and always showing more or less acid reaction. Limestone (alkaline) soils must be avoided, as a majority of ericaceous plants (Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Blueberries, etc.) are rarely if ever found growing naturally under such soil conditions. Sandy loam is favorable, but in all cases continuous supply of humus should be provided.

Mulching. This means that the Rhododendron bed should have annually a heavy mulch of hardwood leaves, which is left on the year round to decay. Mulching also keeps the ground cool in summer and warm in winter and protects the fine feeding rootlets of the plants. Removing the mulching in spring to make the beds "look better" is one of the greatest causes of non-success in growing Rhododendrons and similar plants. No expert gardener would ever think of so doing.

Preparation of Bed. Unless conditions are naturally favorable, excavate 2 to 3 feet and fill with woods mold, "Kalmia peat," good loam, rotted field-sods, and perhaps a third in bulk of swamp muck or peat, or similar soils. Make a tenth part of the mixture sharp sand, especially where the soil is too clayey. The center of the bed or plantation may be raised 6 to 12 inches above surrounding ground, after allowing for natural settling.

Planting. Plant the same depth as before (shown by earth line, or "collar" on stem) and firmly press soil around roots with the foot, but don't pack the earth too solid—Rhododendrons are not telegraph poles. "Fillers," including Lilies and other bulbs and smaller ground-covering species, should be planted after the larger plants are all in and properly spaced. Then soak the ground and apply the mulching.

Winter Protection. If convenient, protect them with pine or other evergreen boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun and wind; yet Rhododendrons rarely suffer in the latitude of Boston or Buffalo, if properly planted and mulched. In the latitude of Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, a board fencing may be placed around the edge of the bed and much heavier temporary mulching of straw, etc., filled in almost or quite to the tops of the plants. It is rarely necessary to build a board cover, except on southern exposures to prevent sunburn, or with tender varieties not suitable for general planting, and even then evergreen boughs are preferable. Good ventilation must be provided.

Selecting the Location. For the Rhododendron bed, a northern exposure is preferable, especially in low elevation in the South, or elsewhere where freezing and thawing is quite continual. A direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any broadleaf evergreen often kills outright or spoils the foliage. The north side of the building, wall, woods or hill is always preferable, and windswept locations should be avoided, unless proper measures are taken to check the heavy winds.

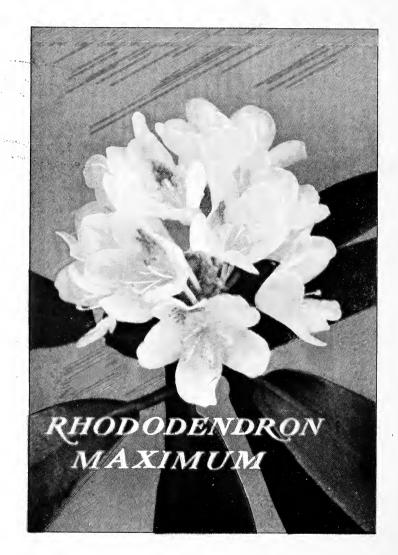
In Limestone Soils. Excavation is imperative and fresh soil showing acid reaction substituted. This can be successfully done. A striking example is shown in Highland Park, Rochester, New York, where one of the most beautiful Rhododendron and Azalea beds in America has been constructed and planted in a location originally of a heavy limestone nature. Blueberry culture is not a success in limestone soils.

Enemies of the Rhododendron. Rhododendrons, Kalmias and similar plants have few enemies. The only serious one I know is the Lace-wing Fly, which is native from New England throughout the Alleghanies, and is found on Kalmia angustifolia, Rhododendron maximum, Kalmia latifolia and occasionally on almost any broadleaf evergreen or deciduous tree or shrub. This pest appears in early spring on the under side of the leaves and gets its sustenance by sucking the sap. The leaves turn brown, giving the plant a ragged, unkempt appearance. It is easily disposed of by spraying the under side of the leaves, using a very fine nozzle, with an emulsion of ten gallons of whale-oil soap to one hundred gallons of water. While the Lace-wing Fly is more at home on Rhododendron maximum, it does not hesitate to attack all other species to a greater or less extent. Plants in the shade are rarely infested to any great degree.

The Use of "Fillers." For the best landscape effects, as well as providing a continual succession of bloom throughout the season, and actually protecting the Rhododendrons and supplying "feathered" edge to the ground, a large variety of shrubs and plants may be employed with the finest results. In fact, the planting of Rhododendrons without the use of "filler" or "edging" plants may give harsh, formal effects, which are neither desirable nor natural in any way. In the use of "fillers" great care must be taken as to

time of blooming and color effects, so they do not clash. It is surprising how many "filler" plants can be used without detracting from the broad evergreen effect, and yet supplying an amazing amount of interesting detail and a continuous show of blossoms against a beautiful Rhododendron leaf background.

Some of the Best "Fillers" and "Edging" Plants. Andromeda polifolia, Chamaedaphne calyculata (Leatherleaf), Leiophyllum buxifolium, L. prostratum, Ilex glabra (Inkberry), Leucothoe catesbaei, Pieris floribunda, Taxus canadensis (Canada Yew), Galax aphylla, Gaultheria procumbens, Houstonia (Bluets), Mitchella repens



(Partridgeberry), Shortia galacifolia (Oconee-bells), Vinca minor (Periwinkle), Zanthorhiza apiifolia (Yellowroot), Lilies, Trilliums, Erythroniums (Dogtooth Violets), Ferns in great variety, Violets, Dicentra eximea (Fern Bleedingheart), Iris in great variety, particularly pseudacorus and Japanese; Azaleas in variety; Ilex verticillata, Aronias (Chokeberry) in variety and many other "berry-bearing" shrubs.

Jonquils and other spring bulbs may be used freely in the borders of plantations with charming results.